The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3470. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. McClellan's Forces Steadily Advancing.

ASHBY'S GAP IN OUR POSSESSION.

Piedmont Occupied by Gen. Pleasanton.

A Splendid Fight with Stuart's Cavalry.

The Rebels Forced to Break and Run.

The Approaches to Manassas and Chester Gaps Held by Our Troops.

CANNONADING AT MANASSAS GAP

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862—4:10 P. M.

Last night, it was uncertain whether the possession of Ashby's Gap would be contested or not. Every preparation was made to force it, if circumstances made it necessary, but the rebels retreated, this morning, leaving our troops in undisputed possession of the mountain. From the heights, a favorable view of the Shenandoah Valley was had, but no large body of the enemy was to be seen. Winchester was plainly visible, and the intervening portion of the Valley.

The commands of cavalry and artillery under Gens. Pleasanton and Averill, occupied Piedmont last night. This morning they pushed on, and after a spirited skirmish, occupied Marquette. They now hold the approaches to Manassas and Chester Gaps, on the left of the Blue Ridge Mountain.

The rebel cavalry showed themselves to-day opposite Snicker's Gap, and were also visible from the Maryland Heights.

Gen. McClellan spent most of the afternoon at the top of Ashby's Gap, taking observations in the Shenandoah Valley.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The following is from our special correspondent, dated Harper's Ferry, Nov. 4:

Some of the enemy's cavalry came within two miles of our pickets at Bolivar Heights last night and carried off three men, one of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment New-York and the other two of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania. A Lieutenant reports having seen distinctly a body of cavalry, numbering at least 100 men, appear and disappear in the woods when they were taken, but too rapidly for any shots to be directed against them.

The woods on Loudon Heights are on fire and present a magnificent spectacle.

Our pickets are reported to have been driven in at Sharpsburgh last evening.

Harper's Ferry, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Our correspondent sends the following:

Upperville, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Yesterday Pleasanton's successful pursuit of Stuart was resumed. At 10 A. M. the enemy was placed in a very dangerous position, on the road leading from Union to Upperville, but after two hours' hard fighting, Pleasanton, joined by Averill, drove Stuart and his three thousand horsemen back till they broke and ran. They succeeded in making good their escape through Ashby's Gap.

Gen. McClellan's headquarters are at present at this place.

This morning Gen. Burns takes Col. Leasure's place in command of the First Division of the Ninth Army Corps.

There is every indication that both sides are seeking to bring on a great battle in this neighborhood, but citizens say the rebels spoke of their intention to get back to Richmond as speedily as possible.

It is reported this morning that Averill made a dash on the Manassas Gap Railroad, and seized Piedmont. Six prisoners were captured, one belonging to A. P. Hill's Division, stationed just on the other side of the Gap. Several rebel wounded are in town.

CASUALTIES ON SUNDAY.

Killed.

John Theodore, Company E, Seventh Indiana.
T. Cummings, Company C, Ninety-fifth New-York.
Leroy Stebbins, Company C, Eighth New-York Cavalry.
William Klinger, Company D, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania.
Caspar Moffat, Company F, Ninety-fifth New-York.
Corp. William J. Burnham, Company K, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania.
G. W. Rose, Company K, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania.
Col. George H. Ellen, Eighth New-York Cavalry.
Bluefard Richardson, Company F, Seventh Indiana.
Joseph Gillespie, Fourth Pennsylvania.
W. T. Roszell, Company F, Seventh Indiana.
Thomas Burke, Company F, Seventh Indiana.
Eli H. Powell, Company D, Third Indiana Cavalry.
Jas. T. Hamilton, Company E, Seventh Indiana.
Wm. H. Hamilton, Company E, Seventh Indiana.
Wm. Boots, Company I, Seventh Indiana.
R. L. King, Company E, Seventh Indiana.
Wm. Oatman, Company C, Seventh Ind'ana.
E. W. Cumming, Company B, Seventh Indiana.
Levi Hussey, Company B, Seventh Indiana.
Wm. McGee, Company F, Seventh Indiana.

Harper's Ferry, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

A messenger just in from the front says that on Monday this side of Snicker's Gap, Porter's ammunition and supply train was twice attacked by rebel cavalry, nine of whom were taken prisoners.

Gen. Gorman reconnoitered up to Manassas Gap on Tuesday, and to-day (Wednesday) heavy cannonading was heard in that direction.

R. G. Berford informs me that Gen. John W. Geary made a reconnoissance towards Shenandale this morning, by which five rebel prisoners and two deserters were captured—Oppenheimer and Ottenberger, of the Seventh New-York. They were handed over to the Provost-Marshal.

LATEST REPORTS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

An officer of Pleasanton's Cavalry Brigade, who left Manassas Gap this morning, has just arrived, and reports that skirmishing had commenced before he left, and that from the steady booming of artillery which he heard while coming in, he was led to believe that at least a very heavy skirmish had been in progress at Manassas Gap throughout the day. This officer undoubtedly believes what he says, but so many false rumors to the same effect have been in circulation, that his story is regarded with suspicion.

REPORTS FROM MANASSAS JUNCTION.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Information from Manassas Junction this morning, says that the portion of Gen. Sickles' command sent forward to look after the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, found it in better condition than was anticipated to a point nearly up to Catlett's Station. The railroad bridge at Broad Run was found partially burned by the rebels, and its supports partly sawed through. It can, however, be easily and quickly repaired. Kettle Run bridge was found uninjured.

Our troops hold the country in the vicinity of Brentsville, and have driven in the patrolling rebel pickets upon Warrenton Junction. They, however, continue to scout down as low as Catlett's Station, and will doubtless destroy the Cedar Run Bridge, if they have not already done so.

The Manassas Railroad is in pretty good working order clear up to Thoroughfare Gap.

Information received last night indicates that the total rebel force at Warrenton Junction is not more than 3,000 infantry, with corresponding numbers of cavalry and artillery.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

LETTER FROM SNICKERSVILLE.

Snickersville near the Gap, Sunday, Nov. 2, 1862.

The army has made an excellent day's march since morning. The weather having been warm, yet being like the Indian Summer.

Porter's Corps, including the fine Regulars of Sykes' Division, with Warren's Brigade; Butterfield's Division, with Hancock, and the gallant and veteran troops of Meagher, have thronged the valley to-day, and filled up the roads for many miles in extent. Action, as well as the fine bracing atmosphere of these Virginia mountains seemed to inspire the men with a new enthusiasm, and they would occasionally burst out into some old familiar chorus or cheerful song as they marched along. Leaving the Leesburgh road to the left, about 10 o'clock A. M., we took the road to the right, which led us through "Woody Grove" and on toward Snicker's Gap.

The people of Loudon County, it may be remembered, voted strongly against the ordinance of secession, and there are still many good Union men to be found on this line of march; but the truth of history compels me to state that most of these confessors evidently hide their light under a bushel, while their rebel neighbors are bold and outspoken in their treason.

This valley, some twenty miles long, lying between the Blue Ridge and the short mountain on the East, is by no means a rich portion of the State, the land being very stony, and much of it unproductive. The farmers are mostly of the small class, and seem contented with making both ends meet, instead of trying, like their Maryland neighbors, to improve and get rich. The old and wasteful style of cultivating the land shows that the improvements which have been introduced elsewhere, have not yet found their way into this benighted region. I have not seen a schoolhouse nor a church during the march, though I have no doubt there are such institutions which I may have overlooked. Every mile we have traveled away from the Potomac has brought us into a more decidedly marked secession community until here, in *Snickersville*, (Phœbus, what a name!) they generally *demand Confederate money* in place of Uncle Sam's, or any other Yankee article.

THE REBELS IN OUR FRONT.

We had several intimations, during the last ten miles of our march hither, that rebel scouts were hovering on our flanks, which turned out to be true, and on more than one occasion four or five mounted rebels were seen watching at a distance the movements of our troops. Throughout the day, yesterday, we heard heavy cannonading at intervals toward the Plains Station, on the Manassas road. To-day, as we neared this point, the firing was almost incessant in our front, at a distance of some eight or ten miles, and the bursting of shells could be distinctly seen, and the rolling up of dense volumes of smoke from the batteries engaged. Judging this to be an engagement of Gen. Burnside with the rebel forces which had thrown themselves between him and our advance columns, to prevent him from effecting a junction with us at Snicker's Gap, I was pressing on with all haste to the field of apparent action, when I suddenly came upon a section of a Napoleon Battery standing guard in the road, only a quarter of a mile from the centre of the village at the foot of Snicker's Gap. In a little seven by nine whitewashed cottage, Gen. Meagher had established his temporary headquarters, who came out and gave me his usual cordial greeting.

MAJ. O'NEIL TAKEN PRISONER.

The General informed me that only half an hour before, his Assistant Adjutant-General, Maj. Thomas O'Neil, had been taken prisoner by some rebel cavalry, who were just in the edge of the woods on the road leading out of the town. They have on the blue jackets of our own cavalry, and thus the more easily deceive our officers. Gen. Meagher directed Maj. O'Neil to take a small guide color and proceed cautiously up the road and plant the flag where it might be seen, when, if the mounted men were our own, they would approach and make themselves known. The Major, however, proceeded straight into the line of the rebel scouts, who lay in ambush until he had passed, when they closed in behind him, and without firing a gun, demanded his surrender. He was immediately carried to the rear, and by this time is no doubt on his *second* journey to Richmond. Gen. Meagher is very much exercised at his loss, Maj. O'Neil being a very valuable assistant at this time. He speaks of him as a very brilliant man. He belonged to the Second Battalion New-York Artillery, and for some years was connected with the Fifteenth Hussars. After making their capture, the rebels fired on our pickets and made off.

"Had the Major any papers of value on his person," I asked.

"Nothing but a song, entitled, "The Green old Flag," the General replied, with a little waggery.

"I hope he will sing it to them until they let him go again," I replied.

OCCUPYING THE GAP.

A portion of Hancock's Division marched up and occupied the Gap, the Eighty-eighth New-York—Mrs. Meagher's own regiment—being deployed as skirmishers, with their right resting on the road, and their left on the crest of the Blue Ridge. The rebels, in large force, judging from their camps, are encamped opposite to the Gap, on the west side of the Shenandoah—some three and a half miles distant.

RENOVATED CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

The army, I think, appear in better trim, and more in the humor for an active campaign than I have ever seen them before. An excellent acquisition to the effective battery force lately added to the army is the new Napoleon guns, six pieces, light artillery, (Battery L, Ohio,) under command of Col. Roberson. They have just been transferred to Gen. Sykes' Regulars, and seem very much pleased with the change. Lieut. Mallory—a brave and most efficient officer, who has from the first identified his fortunes with the battery—still occupies his favorite position, and seems to have dedicated himself anew to the service.

PROSPECT OF A BATTLE.

There is every prospect that the rebels will dispute our passage toward Gordonsville, should we continue the march on the present line, and a day or two may witness another colossal fight on the plains of Manassas. One thing seems determined on—*action*—and no word could so much gratify the public at this time.

The order, just issued by Gen. McClellan, to shut up the correspondents of certain Baltimore and Philadelphia papers, or to *suppress the papers themselves*, unless they cease from divulging every movement of our army, admonishes me not to speculate too freely myself, or to state anything touching future plans, that is contraband. What is matter of history, or facts accomplished, is all it is possible to state with truth and safety, and quite as much as the public desires to know.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD.

The allusions to Gen. Butterfield in Gen. Martindale's speech for defence, excite considerable feeling. The portion where he says Gen. Butterfield was leaving his brigade, Col. Richardson, of the Twelfth New-York, says is entirely erroneous. Col. Richardson says Gen. Butterfield placed him in command of the brigade, after the fight was over; that Gen. Butterfield remained behind the command all the way to Harrison's Landing, toward the enemy, and did not come in till two or three hours after his command. Gen. Butterfield himself says nothing on the subject further than that Gen. Martindale had an erroneous impression probably, and will undoubtedly correct it as soon as the facts are known to him.

Hoping to give a good account from Gen. Burnside in my next, I must close, to send my letter by messenger, who is just leaving.

Monday Morning, 7 o'clock.

THE CAVALRY REDEEMED.

I am very happy to be able to state that Major O'Neil has returned safe and sound to Gen. Meagher's headquarters. He states that he was deceived by the *United States uniforms and flag* carried by the squad of four mounted rebels. When he approached and saluted them, they presented their carbines, and obliged him to surrender. They then proceeded toward a church at Bloomfield, where they said they had a squadron of cavalry, but on reaching the spot the church was locked, and no cavalry in sight. Shortly afterward some cavalry pickets made their appearance, and the rebels, supposing them to be their own men, rushed up to them, and were surprised to find themselves the victims of their own decoy dodge. They proved to be some of Gen. Pleasanton's men. Two attempted to escape, but ran into our pickets again. The others yielded with a good grace, and, with their horses, were sent to Gen. Pleasanton's headquarters. The arrival of Major O'Neil, after so exciting an adventure, was the theme of great rejoicing.

STUART WHIPPED BY PLEASANTON.

The events of yesterday have restored, fully, the prestige of our cavalry. Gens. Pleasanton and Averill fell in with Stuart's Cavalry, in the valley below, in large force, and whipped him soundly, driving him before them some six miles. They used their batteries on the rebels, and charged them with the cavalry. This accounts for the cannonading going on yesterday. The list of casualties has not come to hand.

Monday—8 A. M.

The order assigning Gen. Butterfield to Gen. Stevens' Division, of Gen. Burnside's Corps, has been countermanded, and he has been placed in command of the division formerly known as Morell's.

The weather is cold and blowy. E. S.

LETTER FROM PHILAMONT.

The Bulk of the Rebel Army Reported to Have been Retreating for Several Days—Important Reconnoissances—Skirmishes—Casualties, &c.

Philamont, Va., 21 Miles from the Potomac, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

For the first time the people of this little secesh village gaze upon a live "Yankee." The sight of so many of them naturally causes a distending of eyes, mouth and profile generally. Our cavalry, under Gen. Pleasanton, are in advance of this place some three miles, while the infantry and cavalry baggage-wagons, &c., are scattered back nearly to the river. I have conversed with some few Unionists here, who inform me that the bulk of the rebel army has been retreating for several days, and that all their movements on the other side of the mountain are mere feints to cover their retreat, which is being conducted in admirable order. In a few days more, and they will be safely stowed away on the Rappahannock River or in the vicinity of Gordonsville. The roads are very fine; indeed, I question whether less cursing and profanity in general was ever before heard from teamsters, baggage-masters, &c., on a march.

By glancing at the map you will perceive that turnpikes lead out from here in the direction of Leesburgh, Winchester, Fairfax and Ashby's Gap, where the enemy are now said to be crossing the mountain, Jackson having gone through a few days since. You will remember that "Stonewall" and A. P. Hill suddenly appeared at Charlestown, seven miles from Harper's Ferry, last week. This move was undoubtedly made just before his departure in order to deceive us. But we have learned his "games" to perfection, and whenever he now puts on a bold front, as if intending to attack, we at once set him down for an immediate retreat. Many of the rebels are scattering through the mountains between Snicker's Gap, five miles from here, and Loudon Heights. On Saturday some forty of them appeared about three miles from Harper's Ferry, near to where one of the Pennsylvania Regiments were on picket, and one of them was shot. A spy was recently captured in Gen. Pleasanton's camp with an entire list of the infantry, cavalry and artillery regiments, which comprise the advance. Instead of being shot on the spot, he was taken under guard to Berlin.

On Friday last, the Fifty-third Pennsylvania, Col. John R. Brooks, started from near Hillsboro on a reconnoisance, in the direction of Woodville, going to within two miles of that place. No enemy were seen. Scouts on top of the Blue Ridge, the same day, reported that no signs of the enemy could be seen between Charlestown and Berryville, fourteen miles distant, with the exception of a cavalry force which was prowling around the former place. A rifle-pit was discovered near the Shenandoah, but was unoccupied.

A most important reconnoissance was made last week in the direction of Snicker's Gap, by the Eighth New-York Regiment, Col. Davis, who so gallantly led the cavalry out of Harper's Ferry on the night before its surrender. The object was to ascertain if the enemy were there in force. Coming upon the rebel pickets this side of Snickersville, they drove them mile after mile, capturing four, who had had their horses shot under them. When within quarter of a mile of the village, two squadrons formed in line of battle, while a third was sent forward to feel the enemy round the bend of the road leading up the mountain. The advance guard and the first platoon of the main column, were suffered to pass round the bend, when a masked gun, accurately aimed, was fired. Five horses were disabled, and their riders killed or wounded. They were William Smith, John Van Tina, Nelson Smith, Frank Parker, George W. Clark. Henry Griffith was injured by having his horse fall upon him. Capt. Pope's horse, of Company A, was struck by a piece of shell and became unmanageable, and the frightened steed started off with his rider in the direction of the enemy. With wonderful presence of mind, the Captain managed to disengage his foot from the stirrup and guide his horse between two trees. As the animal passed under them, he seized hold of the limbs, saved himself and returned to the camp in the night. One of the others who was dismounted lay concealed in the bushes, and reports that a large force of the enemy followed in pursuit, but stopping to squabble over the trappings of the disabled horses, and he in the meantime escaped. J.

LETTER FROM LEESBURGH.

A Visit to Leesburgh—Interesting Interview with John Janney, President of the Virginia Secession Convention.

Leesburgh, Va., Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

Armed with Mr. Yardley Taylor's admirable map of Loudon County, on which every pike, road, by-path and forest trail is drawn, and every house even in the county marked, one traverses the region now occupied by the Army of the Potomac with the greatest ease and comfort. The people, very many of them loyal, and not yet possessed with the mercenary spirit which the presence of troops inspires, still retain their fine Old Virginia hospitality; and as food for man and beast is in abundance, the country picturesque in the highest degree, and the weather such as the Indian Summer in its perfection brings, it must be a sluggish and insensible nature indeed that would not enjoy the present campaign in the Old Dominion.

My last letter was dated from the Quaker settlement at Goose Creek, near Purcellville, whence I yesterday rode out on a detour along the extreme Southern line of this county, where our cavalry videttes posted in the woods, are face to face with those of the enemy, of whose numbers, positon and purposes we still remain but ill informed. Finding nothing of interest here, present or prospective, I struck the Winchester and Leesburgh pike, and proceeded along seven miles, to the last named place, which has figured so largely in the current history of operations in Virginia. This "pike" (the popular local abbreviation of turnpike,) is a noble graded highway; but, unfortunately, like all the good roads of the region, it runs east and west—toward the markets of Baltimore, Alexandria and Washington. If equally good highways led *Southward*, the fact would add a hundred per cent. to the facility and rapidity of army movements. There is nothing of interest to recount by the way; the wonted sprinkling of Virginia "villes," of the three-house and a Methodist church order; and only an occasional clump of pickets, by the cross-roads, eager to examine passes, to indicate the existence of war. About half a mile from the city of Leesburgh a hill, formed by an intrusive upheaval of trap-rock, rises abruptly from the surrounding plain, and gives a superb view of the whole surrounding country—Leesburgh nestling prettily below, the Catocton range to the east, the Blue Ridge to the west, the Potomac facing you a couple of miles off, hard by Ball's Buff—fatal name; northward, far off into Maryland, and southward to the Bull Run Mountains, which from all present indications and probabilities, is destined to be the scene of the next great battle. On the summit of the trap hill stands Fort Johnson—an extensive earthwork thrown up by the rebels fifteen months ago, now abandoned, and the guns all removed; but the log cabins, ten or a dozen in number, where the garrison lived during last Winter, still remain. A jolly negro with a team was busily engaged removing the logs from one of the cabins for firewood: and a few bars of railroad iron, which the rebels had cut up and used for ammunition, lay strewn around. It is most commandingly placed, and would do fearful work on an enemy moving on Leesburgh.

Of Leesburgh (a small town of a couple of thousand population) there is little or nothing to tell at this late day, when the region is so well known by previous descriptions, and when prospective events of a far more stimulating character forestall the public attention. It is now held and occupied by Gen. Stoneman's command, forming the extreme left of the left wing of the Army of the Potomac. The inhabitants are intensely and all but universally secessionist in their sentiments. Their last great grievance, on which each man and woman you meet inevitably opens upon you, is the shelling of the town by "the Federals, (or "your people," as they phrase it,) about six weeks ago. The act, they aver, was entirely unprovoked and uncalled for, and was carried into effect without even giving the women and children warning to be withdrawn. Nobody, however, was hurt; but the bombardment actually took place, for several shells entered the hotel here, one passing through the room I occupy and taking off the top of one of the bedposts. The town is in the torpor which besets all Virginia towns just now—stores, schools and Courts all closed—and the place wears a kind of petrified, Pompeiian air. The people, though abating not a jot of their secessionism, are yet civil—that kind of civility which civilized, well-bred belligerents bear to each other.

Nothing and nobody in all Leesburgh interested me but one white-haired old Virginia gentleman, of whom history will have a word to say. I mean John Janney, the President of the Virginia Convention at Richmond that voted the State out of the Union, and whose home is in this town. In the Convention he constantly and persistently voted against every measure looking in any way whatever toward secession, though, as its President, he had to affix his name to a document which he considered the death-warrant and suicide of the State. Knowing that when he afterward returned home, and the time for the popular vote came, he voted *for* secession, I was curious to know what influences had worked this interior change in a high and pure-souled nature.

Calling at his residence, I was received with cordiality by the tall, spare figure with a noble white *chevelure*, whose every lineament, and the high, courtly, old-time manners plainly showed the fine old Virginia gentleman. Mr. Janney is now about sixty-five, and has been of late months in feeble health. It was not difficult, presently, to carry the conversation from present affairs and give it a historical turn. It did not need his avowal to inform me that he had been all along an Old Line Henry Clay Whig, and that he had long kept himself aloof from practical politics; it was easy to see that, such as they have been North and South, they must have offended his honest temper. It was a little remarkable, therefore, that he should have been chosen the presiding officer of the Convention on the question of secession, and the choice of so conservative, Union-loving a man showed there was some moderation and virtue in the body. The Convention met, you will remember, in the middle of February of '61; and he laid great stress on the thoroughly Union sentiment that pervaded it during its earlier sessions. If a vote on the question had been taken any time during the month preceding the attack on Fort Sumter, three-fourths at least of all the voices would have been against the ordinance. When that event took place the secession mercury on the instant leaped up in the barometer. "Was the attack purposely timed to effect the deliberations of the body—was the fuse cut at the right length to carry the shell where wanted?" "There is too much reason to fear it was." The Union party in the Convention, however, still struggled on. They sent delegates to Washington—begging, imploring some assuring word, some basis of hope, some promise which they could present to their people. "And Mr. S., I am bound to tell you we got discouragement rather than encouragement." Unable thus to get any rallying point the Union party was overslaughed by the disunionists, and the secession was voted by a large majority, Mr. Janney, with some others, holding out to the last. The Convention dissolved, the members went home, the popular vote, without whose ratification the action of the body was "voice and nothing more," was about to come on; but before the day arrived Mr. Lincoln bound Virginia with the blockade and invaded her soil by marching troops into Alexandria! When the time for the popular vote came John Janney gave his voice for secession. The invasion, State-Rights and the old time traditions had done their work. "Sir, I am, in a word, a Virginian—a citizen of a Commonwealth that had existed as a sovereign organized government for two hundred years before the United States had a name." Such, in a sentence, is the history of the lapse of thousands of the best and purest men of Virginia—men who are now the mainstay of the rebellion in the council and in the field. And certainly there could have been no condition of mind more favorable to the purposes of the arch plotters of disunion than they found in the principles, prejudices and traditions of Virginians.

I thought, however, that I could detect a dawning consciousness in the mind of Mr. Janney of how he, and conservative-minded men like him, had been used by the South Carolina fire-eaters. I felt delicate at pressing him on these tender points, but the rebellion has obviously in his mind not a clean birth record. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States he regards as a gigantic crime—unprovoked, uncalled for, unauthorized, illegal and diabolical. Next to this, he accounts the acceptance by the Washington Government of the attack on Fort Sumter as a challenge to war, followed by the calling out of seventy-five thousand men, as a grand political blunder. He excoriates Mr. Buchanan—whom he looks upon as the weakest and meanest of all the tools ever used by a tyrannical faction—for not reinforcing Fort Sumter at a time when it could have been done without giving offence; but he also blames Mr. Lincoln for treating as a case for war an affair that statesmanship would have made a diplomatic transaction of. The lack of that same statesmanship now is, he thinks, our great trouble; for he considers there is none of it on either side. "Read the Constitution, and you will see that the office of the President is carved out for the limbs of a giant; and who have you there, and who have we?" "Sir, there were, in my day, giants in the land, and we have now only pigmies."

As for the prospects of the Southern Confederacy, he had nothing but dark prophecies. That secession will stop with the present split he has not the faintest idea. There are antagonistic elements already at work that must ere long make new fractures. The radical opposition of interests on the tariff question will make a Virginia and Border State Confederacy, or attempt at Confederacy, before half a generation is past. I asked him whether, if the Confederate forces should be driven out of Virginia, and a new popular vote ordered, there would be a chance of the rescinding of the Ordinance of Secession and the return of the State to the Union. "None, none whatever. The wrongs, oppressions and violences of the Washington Government have been too great, the alienation of the people too intense, ever to make that possible." I asked him about the circumstances attending the popular vote, and whether from the local terrorism it could be considered a fair one; and I recalled to his mind Mr. Mason's declaration at the time, that if there was any man in Virginia not prepared to vote secession he should leave the State. So far as he knew, it was made with perfect fairness and freedom; as for Mr. Mason's speech, it was not the first or only foolish thing that person had said: "But do you suppose that any *Virginian* voted against his conscience on account of such a declaration?" Do you not think that we *should* be together—that Union is desirable? "Why it is written on the very face of the geography," (illustrating it by examples.) "Ah! if it were but all over, and things were as they used to be! But there is no hope; both parties will go on until each is utterly exhausted and ruined, and is ready to welcome peace and protection brought by any iron-handed military despot. The experiment of Republican Constitutional Government—of liberty regulated by law—I consider a failure. There is not a shadow of Constitutional Government on either side." The President's Emancipation Proclamation he looks upon as the greatest political blunder possible, and he is curious to know what extraordinary pressure must have been brought to bear on him to issue it, after his declaration to the Chicago delegates. It will solidify, unite and intensify all the hostilities, hatreds and animosities of the South. "But do these sentiments amount to much in the long run?" "It is true that, in the long run, every people is governed by its conviction of its own interests." "But, difficult though reunion may at present seem, is not everything more easy than dissolution?" "I confess I see nothing between Union and chaos; but how is it to be done? One thing I know, if my vision of how it can be settled were as clear as my desire is intense that it *should* be settled, the war would speedily be at an end."

I give you but the salient points of a conversation prolonged till midnight. The next morning at 8, by invitation, I breakfasted with him and Mrs. Janney—they having no children. He is a man to love and revere, and I parted from him inspired with a deep and affectionate regard for his pure and lofty nature. W. S.

Naval.

The United States sloop-of-war *Ino*, Acting-Master Jas. S. Williams commanding, sailed from this port yesterday, bound South. The following is a complete list of her officers;

Acting-Master Commanding, James M. Williams; Acting-Master and Executive Officer, Benjamin F. Jones; Acting-Master, Joshua W. Crosby; Acting-Master, John S. Gordon, Acting Paymaster, John L. G. Strong; Surgeon, H. W. Mitchell; Ensign, Julien F. Beyer; Master's-Mates, Robert Wisner and Jno. Griffin; Acting-Paymaster's Clerk, Thos. B. Stanley; Acting Surgeon's Clerk, S. A. Fisher; Yeoman, Ed. A. Sumner; Acting Gunner, Wm. Allen, and a crew of 150 men.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Trouble with the Flag of Truce Boats at Aiken's Landing.

Extracts From Late Richmond Papers.

REBEL NEWS FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Danger to Mobile, Charleston and Savannah.

Another Rebel Pirate Ready to Sail.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

The flag-of-truce boat *Express* arrived at Fortress Monroe from Aiken's Landing last evening just as the Baltimore boat was leaving the wharf. She brought no passengers or returned prisoners. Our officers and guard, while at the landing, were treated rather abruptly by the rebel guard, no one being allowed to step on shore. Col. Aiken, (one of the rebel Commissioners,) was not allowed to come on to the wharf while the *Express* lay there. The Colonel's commission has been taken from him, and he is denied all communication whatever.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

ADVICES FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Nov. 1, says: "The recent movements of our forces indicate the entire evacuation of Northern Virginia, or that these moves were made in reference to the reported advance of McClellan through Loudon County. From all we can gather, we are satisfied that a general advance of the enemy's forces is not anticipated, and that our Government, which desires such a movement on the part of McClellan, will be disappointed for the present. The operations of the enemy, so far as transpired, do not indicate that they will risk an engagement with the well-appointed and highly disciplined troops of Gen. Lee.

From Winchester, and the country below, we have advices up to Thursday, when no movement of the enemy had taken place along the Upper Potomac. The report that Winchester had been evacuated is incorrect. Our cavalry pickets still hold their old positions north of Bunker Hill and east of Charlestown."

ABUSES IN THE ARMY.

"A close investigation into the management of the Commissary's and Quartermaster's departments would disclose a degree of recklessness entirely inexcusable, and well calculated to depreciate the currency of the Government, if it had no other evil effect. In conversation with a number of farmers from the valley, recently, we were frequently asked the question whether the Government intended to redeem its circulation, the inference being drawn from its unnecessary expenditure that Confederate money was only being used for the present exigency, and that final repudiation would ensue from the extravagance of the Government's commissioned agents."

PRISONERS OF WAR.

"Forty prisoners of war arrived in this city (Richmond) last evening *via* the Central train. They were captured last Saturday in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry."

COMING EVENTS.

"It is evident that Mobile, Charleston, and probably Savannah, will soon be assailed by the naval and land forces of the Lincoln Government. The loss of these cities would not touch the vital strength of the South, yet it would inflict suffering and humiliation which no sacrifice would be too great to prevent.

Mobile can see in New-Orleans what she has to expect. The occupation of Mobile by the Federals would enable them to penetrate hundreds of miles into the interior of Alabama, and inflict immense damage upon private and public interests. Charleston, an especial object of Federal malignity, would probably be made to drink the bitterest cup of all if she was to fall into Yankee hands. We hope that every Southern city will permit itself to be converted into ashes before surrendering to the invaders."

THE YELLOW FEVER AT WILMINGTON.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 1st, says:

"The Wilmington *Journal*, of Oct. 28, says the number of burials the previous day were, whites five. The negroes are going off much more rapidly than at the outset of the epidemic. The weather is cool and no signs of frost."

THE CAPTURE OF THE SCOTIA.

The Charleston *Mercury* gives an account of the capture of the steamship *Scotia*, while on her way from Nassau to that port. She was commanded by Capt. T. S. Libby, of Charleston, the same who ran a privateer from that port, was captured, and made his escape from the Yankees at Boston. The *Scotia* when captured had on board a valuable cargo—100 tons of merchandise, consisting of shoes, blankets, &c.

ANOTHER REBEL PIRATE.

"Letters of marque and reprisal has been issued to a certain officer of a splendid vessel, which is to sail soon from some Confederate port. The second officer is Col. Charles Carroll Hicks, who, for several months past, has rendered efficient service to the Government."

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The *Whig* says that Gen. Jackson has destroyed all of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from the North Mountain to Shepherdstown, tearing up the rails and burning the ties. The large machine shops and dépôt buildings at Martinsburgh were fired and destroyed.

THE CONSCRIPTION UNPOPULAR.

The *Whig* also says:

"The Secretary of War has caused an order to be issued to officers commanding camps of instruction to cause the enlistment of conscripts to be extended to all men not subject to exemption, who are between 18 and 45 years of age. It cannot be disguised that the law under which this is done is unpopular, if not odious, among a large class of the people.

A STORY FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Recently the British man-of-war *Rinaldo* approached the foot of Canal-street, New-Orleans, and assumed a hostile attitude, demanding from the authorities the release of James Lyme, druggist, an English subject, confined in Fort Pickens, and indemnification for the seizure of his person and property, to the amount of $100,000. Gen. Butler requested ten days to consult with Washington authorities, which was assented to. The Captain of the *Rinaldo* is an officer of great gallantry, and whose sympathies are said to be warmly in favor of the South.

Gen. Butler has issued another infamous order, forbidding the payment of debts to persons who have not taken the oath."

A Schooner Ashore.

Sackett's Harbor, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The tug *Lady Franklin*, just arrived, reports that a large black topsail schooner, name unknown, is ashore on Point Peninsular.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON THE SLAVE POWER.

THE SLAVE POWER: Its Character, Career, and Probable Designs; being an Attempt to Explain the Real Issues Involved in the American Contest. By J. E. CAIRNES, M. A. 8vo, pp. 171. New-York: CARLETON, Publisher.

We have already indicated in a general way, the signal excellence of this work. The more it is examined, the greater will be the surprise that so complete and accurate an exposition of the causes and character of our rebellion could have been made by a foreigner, who, we believe, has never visited our shores. No American, however intelligent, can read this book without interest and positive instruction. Its success is largely due to a most patient and complete acquisition of all the facts bearing upon the subject, and an interpretation of these facts in the light of luminous political science. Its author is the Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in Queen's College, Galway, and its substance was originally offered in the shape of a course of lectures given in the University of Dublin. The clear, philosophic analysis which distinguishes the work, appertains to the scientific professor, but what has enabled him yet more to penetrate to the heart of the matter, is a deep, hearty sympathy that belongs solely to the man. Professor CAIRNES understands our cause, not simply because he has collected the facts and studied the principles, but because he has felt the ties of human brotherhood—not simply because his hand has been diligent and his head clear, but because his heart has been in the right place.

The author first establishes that the rebellion is due to the intolerant, grasping, insatiable character of Slavery, and that alone. He shows that the domestic history of our country, from the agitation of the Missouri question in 1820, down, has been one record of aggressions by the Slave Power. He shows that these political tendencies of the Slave Power are determined in a principal degree by the economic necessities under which it is placed; the first of which is territorial and practically unlimited, on account of its speedy exhaustion of the soil. He explains how, of necessity, the polity of a slaveholding society must in essence be an oligarchy, whatever be the political mold in which it is cast—a despotism in the last degree unscrupulous and impatient of control, wielded by a wealthy few. He proves that Slavery has not merely determined the general form and character of the social and political economy of the Southern States, but that its spirit has entered into the soul of the people, and has generated a code of ethics and a type of Christianity adapted to its peculiar requirements, and adverse to all the moral instincts. That which the necessity for fresh soil is to the political economy of slaveholding communities, a lust of power is to their morality. The Southerner finds that his single path to power lies through the maintenance and extension of the peculiar institution, and to this he devotes himself with both the zeal and the unscrupulousness of a fanatic. The author establishes incontrovertibly that the Slave Power is of necessity aggressive, and that it must either rule or ruin. He devotes several chapters to the manner in which it has ruled for the last generation, and to its breaking up of the Union when it could rule no longer. He demonstrates that this domineering and aggressive character, inherent in slave society, would be unchanged by independence; that the Confederacy would make every effort to renew the African slave-trade, to dismember Mexico, to appropriate Cuba, and in every way to strengthen and aggrandize itself in defiance of the civilized world.

Prof. CAIRNES is emphatic on the injustice and impolicy of intervention, maintaining that it is alike forbidden by the dictates of selfish policy and by the maxims of morality and law. Its consequence, he is confident, would be a general war. But while he is strenuous for neutrality he still considers it the duty of Europe to give its unqualified moral support to the North. To the plea for the South which has been used in Europe with greater effect than any other, that the forcible imposition on some millions of human beings of a form of government at variance with their wishes, is a great political wrong, and that the North cannot be justified in attempting it, he replies with great force. As a liberal publicist, he freely admits the truth of the general principle; but justly says that the conduct of England toward India (and he might have added Ireland) evinces that the English mind recognizes that this principle is not of universal application, and depends much on circumstances. He declares that if ever there was an exceptional case, it is the present, and thus puts it:

> "What is the fact with which we have to deal? A few hundred thousand slaveholders break loose from the political system with which they were connected, and erect a Confederacy on the avowed basis of Slavery. From the past history of these men, and from the condition of society presented in the country which they govern, we have the clearest proofs as to what this scheme involves. We know that it involves the maintenance of a social system at once retrograde and aggressive—retrograde toward those on whom it is imposed, and aggressive toward the communities with which it comes into contact. We know that it involves the design of extending the power of this Confederation, and with its power, the worst form of human servitude which mankind has ever seen, over the fairest portion of the New World. We know that in all probability—with a probability approaching to certainty—it involves an attempt to revive a great scandal, the African Slave trade—a scandal which all Christian nations have agreed to stigmatize, and which Great Britain in particular has for half a century devoted her best influence, and a vast outlay of treasure, to suppress. We know that this body aims at political independence, not for that lawful purpose which makes political independence the first of national rights—the purpose of working out a people's proper destiny—but for a purpose which makes it the greatest of national crimes—the purpose of riveting dependence upon another race—the purpose of extending and consolidating a barbarous tyranny. Now, these being the ends for which the Southern Confederacy seeks to establish itself, is its subjugation by the North justifiable? I hold that the right is as clear as the right to put down murder or piracy. As a nation, we, in common with civilized Europe, have proscribed as piracy the African Slave trade. In the opinion of competent judges, the inter-state Slave trade in the South involves enormities as great as any that have been enacted on the coast of Guinea or in the middle passage; and it is certain that the purpose for which the Confederacy is established—the appropriation of the Territories for slave cultivation—cannot be carried into effect without giving a powerful impulse certainly to one, and probably to both, of those crimes. Unless, therefore, we are prepared to retreat from the position which, as a nation, we have deliberately taken up, and consistently held for half a century, we cannot deny that the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy would be a public benefit; and, even though we should question the perfect purity of the motives of those who undertake it, the act itself must be acknowledged as a service to the civilized world.
>
> "That the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy is justifiable—so far as the duties of the North to that community are concerned—appears to me, therefore, as clear as any doctrine in the code of political ethics."

Having thus shown the justifiableness of the attempt to reduce the South again to the Federal Constitution, the author proceeds to consider its practicableness. Without pronouncing definitely on this point, he shows that the facilities for this end are greater than is commonly supposed in Europe, and particularly designates our blockade, which may be made to cut off necessary supplies, the number and extent of railways in the South which overcome the old impediment of distance, and the existence of an unfriendly servile population of four millions in its midst. He has no hesitation in saying on this last point, that "so soon as the South is once thoroughly penetrated by the Northern armies, a collapse of its productive system is inevitable." There is one more question which he asks: "Whether reconstruction is expedient." The author thinks not, and here alone we think his views defective. He holds that the Southern people, if conquered, would remain "thoroughly disaffected," that despotic expedients would have to be exercised to keep them from violence, and thus a temper of arbitrary sway would be formed which would, in the end, be the death of all constitutional government. The great failing of the Professor in this argument is, that he makes no proper allowance for the part which the non-slaveholders of the South, whose *real interests* are antagonistic to the owners of slaves, and identified with what will henceforth be the free-labor policy of the Federal Government, may, by judicious management, be made to play in the reconstruction of the Union. This class constitute the vast majority of the Southern people, and were in no wise responsible for the rebellion except as they were betrayed into it. The time, we believe, will come when they will understand how basely they have been deceived, and will better comprehend their true relations to the Slave Power, which, for its own selfish ends, has brought upon them such calamity and disgrace. Terrible experience like theirs often has a miraculous effect in illuminating and converting. The author does not weigh this at all, nor does he sufficiently weigh the influence which the extensive colonization of the South by free settlers from the North must have upon the political and social system of the South. Nor does he take into account the effect of the general emancipation of the negro, which was not anticipated when he wrote, but which the Emancipation Proclamation of the President has now made almost inevitable. The negroes once at liberty, could never be reënslaved; but the strong arm of the Government would be absolutely necessary to keep them in order. The very safety of all Southern society would be dependent upon the constant and faithful exercise of the National power. This would have an immense, we may say, an irresistible influence in keeping Southern society true to the authority protecting it. But it is useless to dwell upon this. Every intelligent loyal American knows that the restoration of the Union is not a question of expediency at all. It is a thing of necessity. We are surprised that Prof. CAIRNES himself, clear thinker as he is, should not have discerned that it must be an *absolute impossibility* for any civilized nation to live side by side with such a monster as he has truly depicted the Confederacy to be. We wonder how he could have failed to see that the dominating spirit in which the creature was conceived must be the law of its being; and that there is no such thing as living with it or near it in peace.

Notwithstanding its lame conclusion, the volume deserves to be read by every reflecting American. Its few errors would have probably been avoided had the author written from the present position of affairs, and can now hardly mislead. But its thousand salutary truths remain as potent as ever, and cannot be too closely brought home. We need to be invigorated by just such forcible confirmations that Truth and Right are with us.

FROM PARIS.

The Changes in the French Ministry—The Emperor the Enemy of Italian Unity—An Explanation of His Course.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

French politics, after a long period of stagnation, have now become exciting, and I therefore address you a letter. The announcement in yesterday's *Moniteur* that M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS had been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, *vice* THOUVENEL, "whose resignation is accepted," marks a turning point in the modern history of Europe, and requires a good deal of explanation. The Emperor having, up to the last possible moment, deceived his own Ministers, together with Italy and the world at large, as to his intentions respecting Rome, has at length shown the cloven foot, and by acts, more eloquent than words, proclaimed himself the enemy of Italian unity, and the accomplice of the ultramontane clique which supports the temporal power through thick and thin. I am not exaggerating; I merely repeat almost word for word what the Ministers who have been made fools of say to their personal friends. Poor GARIBALDI, who now lies groaning on that bed of pain at Varignano, from which it is doubtful whether he will ever arise—GARIBALDI, in whose festering wound yet lurks the fratricidal ball impelled by the cold-blooded mandate of the Tuileries, knew right well when he set out on his desperate expedition to the cry of "Rome or death," that Italy had nothing to hope for from the good will of NAPOLEON III.; and in his grand soul, (over-estimating, no doubt, the valor and energy of the great body of his countrymen,) judged that the only chance of consolidating the Italian Kingdom was for all Italy to rise as one man, force the Emperor's hand, and compel him either to give Italy her Capital, or to enter at once upon a great war—which the state of French finances, the traditions of Magenta and Solferino, the opinions of the ever-growing liberal party in France, and the jealousy and suspicion of other European Powers, would have rendered highly perilous to him and his dynasty. But VICTOR EMANUEL and his Minister, RATAZZI, were made to believe by repeated dispatches from Paris, writen in all good faith by M. NIGRA, the Italian Ambassador, as the result of his conferences with M. THOUVENEL, that if the Italian Government should show itself strong enough to put down GARIBALDI and to maintain order in Italy, the French army would evacuate Rome within a very short delay. It was on the strength of these assurances, and in the hope of securing so great an object that VICTOR EMANUEL, with sorrow in his heart, permitted the grievous attack on GARIBALDI at Aspromonte. It was on the strength of these assurances that the King told a deputation at Forli that he would be in Rome before the end of the year. When GARIBALDI was wounded and captured, and his followers thoroughly put down, M. THOUVENEL, who stood committed to the Italian Government by the promises which he had conceived himself authorized to make in the Emperor's name, thought it high time to take some action in fulfillment of them. In these views he was ardently seconded by M. DE PERSIGNY, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. FOULD, the Finance Minister. But the Emperor was sea-bathing at Biarritz, and so absorbed in the care of his health and in correcting the proofs of his history of JULIUS CÆSAR, that none of his ministers could get a word from him on Roman affairs. M. FOULD, who, as dictator in the important department of finance, might be supposed to have more than an ordinary Minister's influence, went to Biarritz, on purpose to discuss the affairs of Rome, but the Emperor cut him short by saying that the matter must stand over till his return to Paris. Thereupon M. THOUVENEL proposed by telegraph that, at any rate, the dispatches showing the obstinacy of the Court of Rome should be published, in order to let the public see what progress had been made. This the Emperor at first refused, but in order to prevent M. THOUVENEL's resignation at that time, he consented, and the *Moniteur* of Sept. 25 published those documents, which led nine-tenths of the world to believe that the Emperor's patience was exhausted, and that, as the Pope intrenched himself in an inflexible *non possumus*, refused all compromises, and made the restoration of Ancona, Bologna, and the other territory already taken from him by Piedmont a condition precedent to even the slightest reform in the Papal Government, the French army would be withdrawn from its ungrateful and impracticable *protégé*, and he left face to face with his subjects. A promise was to have been exacted from the King of Italy not to invade Rome, and thus the constant boast of the Cardinals that the Pope is beloved by his subjects, would have been put to a practical test which it would not have lain in his mouth to complain of. The practical result, as every one sees, would have been that the temporal power would not have lasted twenty-four hours after the departure of the last French soldier. The Roman people, by an overwhelming majority, would have declared themselves subjects of the King of Italy. The Pope, indeed, would not have remained to face them, but, in accordance with his frequent declarations, would have taken to flight the moment the French garrison began to evacuate.

Well, up to the end of last week the Emperor's official advisers were in the full belief that the great Roman question was about to be solved on the principle above indicated. They were aware of the intrigues of the Empress. They knew that LA GUERRONIERE's reactionary journal, *La France*, was subventioned and directly inspired by her. They apprehended, perhaps, that the Emperor's lingering doubts and scruples and his unwillingness to offend the clergy by any appearance of harsh dealing with the Pope, might breed difficulty of detail and further delay; but they were one and all under the impression that the Emperor had been brought to recognize the evacuation of Rome as a great State necessity, and that a step would at once be taken toward the realization of the admitted principle. What then was their surprise, when, at the first Ministerial Council held at St. Cloud, after the Emperor's return from Biarritz, M. THOUVENEL, the moment he began to talk about Rome, was interrupted by the Emperor, who, twirling his moustache, said quietly, that inasmuch as he had made up his mind to maintain the *status quo* at Rome, it was useless to waste any time in discussing the subject. Nothing more was said at the moment, and the Council proceeded to discuss financial and commercial matters. But the next day the leading Ministers met together, and resolved that they had been befooled and deluded by their Imperial master to such an extent that it was impossible for them, with any decent regard to their personal dignity, to continue in office. They had successively individual interviews with the Emperor to remonstrate with him, but without success, and on Tuesday last, five Ministers at least, M. M. FOULD, THOUVENEL, DE PERSIGNY, ROUHER, and another (whose name I do not at this instant remember) tendered their joint and several resignations. The Emperor, without yielding a peg, made an appeal to their loyalty and devotion to his person, not to resign all in a lump, on account of the scandal, and above all, of the panic at the Bourse, which such a collective step would occasion. They had not sufficient firmness to turn a deaf ear to such a supplication, from such a quarter; and although my personal opinion is that the truer patriotism would have been to have persevered at any cost, yet I cannot but make every allowance for M. FOULD when I know that his resignation, under the circumstances, would have caused a fall of two or three per cent in the public funds. I must, however, inform you, and that on the surest information, that the Ministerial crisis is not over, and that although the resignation of M. THOUVENEL is the only one yet announced by the *Moniteur* as "accepted," the acceptance of others *still tendered*, will follow with more or less rapidity.

M. DE PERSIGNY, I am enabled to state confidently, will go very soon. M. FOULD only holds his place until a convenient moment for finding a successor without occasioning a monetary crisis. That eventuality may possibly be postponed for some time.

M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, passes for a man of high personal character. Without indorsing the opinions which would put him on a very elevated pedestal, I quite admit that by contrast with many of his colleagues, he is a most respectable man indeed. He is no penniless adventurer and stock-jobber, like many of those in high places. His private fortune is large, and he showed his contempt for mere money considerations in resigning (in 1856) his Senatorship, with its income of 30,000 francs a year, in a fit of disgust at the humbug of a letter written by the Emperor, complaining that the Senate did not make sufficient use of the initiatory powers conferred upon it by the Constitution. He had previously (in 1855) resigned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the break-up of the Vienna Conference, which resulted in the Crimean war. From his having been opposed to the war with Russia, it is inferred that he is now a man of peace, and therefore the Bourse inclines to view his appointment with favor. On the other hand, he passes for a personal enemy of Lord PALMERSTON, and therefore he may be expected to weaken, if possible, still more that "English alliance," which has long existed only in name. At all events, he comes into power with reference to the Russian question, as a reactionary Minister in the most unqualified sense. He was LOUIS NAPOLEON's Minister when Rome was first invaded in 1848, and as the *France*, with a dire chuckle now very justly observes, the man who advised war to restore the Pope to Rome, is not now very likely to expel him from the Holy City.

The present Ministerial modification will give a universal impetus to the Garibaldi meetings in England. I quite agree with the opinion expressed in the London *Sun*, of Oct. 16, that the tendency of the French reactionary policy is war. And in this connection, I beg to call your attention to the importance of an official decree in this day's *Moniteur*, so worded as that the significance of it would not strike a casual reader. Marshal CANROBERT is gazetted to the command left vacant at Lyons by Marshal CASTELLAIRE's death. That is all matter-of-course enough—that General officer being (after MAGNAN, in command at Paris,) the senior French Marshal. But the remarkable thing is, that Marshal MACMAHON, Duke of Magenta, who succeeds CANROBERT at Nancy, remains also in his high command at Lille, so that he commands two *corps d'armée echeloned* on the Belgian and Rhine frontiers. This is the first time that such a large command has been given to a single officer; and inasmuch as MACMAHON is looked upon as the first fighting General, and has been closeted with the Emperor very often lately, I look upon the nomination as highly important.

I had much more to say, but must close for post. I shall write again next Tuesday. Meanwhile, I warn you not to be misled by the lying assertions of the French Government journals, that the Ministerial crisis was brought to an end by the appointment of DROUYN DE L'HUYS. My last word is, that the crisis still continues.

A Remarkable October.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The month of October has been so remarkable for great heat that I think a few statistics may not be unworthy of a place in your truly valuable paper. I will therefore commence by stating that the average temperature of the first nineteen days was warmer than that of any corresponding period during the entire term from 1845 to 1861, both included. But this is not the most striking feature. On the 4th, the mercury rose to 81°, and on the 7th, 8th and 9th to 80°, 88°, and 87°, making four days up to or above 80°, whereas the whole number in all the seventeen previous years combined is only three, viz.: 82° and 85° on October 8 and 9, 1846, and 82° on October 6, 1861.

Thus it will be seen that we have had the highest degrees by 3° and 2° in 1862, and the highest since 1846 by 6° and 5°.

In addition to this, the thermometer never fell below 39° until the 20th-21st, when it descended during the night to 34°, on the morning of the 24th to 30°, and on the 28th to 32°, making only two mornings as low as and only one lower than the freezing point, an occurrence unprecedented in any October of my record. First killing frost on the 24th, about four weeks behind the mean, which is Sept. 27, and yet the first touch of white frost (Sept. 3) was about two weeks before the average, which is Sept. 16; the cold, therefore, increased no more from Sept. 3 to Oct. 24—a period of fifty-one days—than in a medium season from Sept. 16 to 27, only eleven days.

The amount of rain was also very small, with the exception of a fall of two and a quarter inches on the 26th and 27th in twenty-four hours—the whole amount being only 2.31 inches, and with that, which was the greatest rain since the 5th of August, only a very little above the average—(4 5-6 inches)—the mean of the seventeen previous being 4.11 inches. Rain fell on sixteen days, viz.: the 1st, 4th, 10th and 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th and 27th.

On the 28th there was a slight tinge of Snow on Round-Top, the highest peak of the Catskill Mountains, and two other peaks of little inferior elevation, but this is an average occurrence about the 15th of October.

J. NELSON McGIFFERT.

MILTON HALL, Nov. 3, 1862.

OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

The State Election—The Inevitable Negro—The New-York Paroled Soldiers—Business Affairs.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

The excitement of the canvass, which closes with the election to-morrow, is greater than we had any reason to anticipate a few weeks ago. The Opposition, encouraged by the absence of so many Republicans from the State, fighting for the maintenance of the Government, have been making tremendous efforts, and have resorted to everything that demagogueism could devise to arouse prejudice and excitement. Emboldened by the impunity with which treason has heretofore been proclaimed at the North, they have denounced the Government as bitterly and unsparingly as ever did the Blue-light Federalists in the days of Madison.

The "inevitable negro" was made to do duty in a double capacity. The colorphobia of all the West is intense. You can have no idea of the strength and meanness of the prejudice against the unfortunate negro in two-thirds of this State. The vote on the new Constitution, last June, was significant upon this point. It so happened that about 2,000 contrabands were sent into this State, a short time ago, by Gen. GRANT; and, although eight-tenths of them were taken up as laborers in Egypt, the opposition Press and orators set up such a howl as would lead one to believe that all Africa was to be thrown upon us at once. Not content, as heretofore, with the political phase of the question, upon which they have harped for years, with all the assiduity of BEECHER's dog at the squirrel-hole, they have been endeavoring to make laborers believe that the "Abolitionists"—another squirrel-hole—were about to deluge the land with colored labor, so as to drive the white workmen out, or compel them to work for low wages, and this at a time when men are scarce, crops are perishing for the want of them, and the price of labor is a hundred per cent. higher than it was a year ago. But the hue and cry has not been without its effect.

But the main reliance of the Opposition is the absence of Republicans in the army. The vote of the Iowa soldiers shows at least five Republicans to one Democrat. The proportion from this State will not be quite as high. In your accounting for results, should they be adverse, you can safely put the proportion down as four to one. The patriotic Democrats will vote, to quite an extent, for the Union ticket. This will be the case especially in the northern part of the State. Should the Opposition succeed in electing their State ticket, it will be no indication of a change of sentiment in Illinois, nor an expression of the majority of her people. Give our soldiers an opportunity to vote, and we will elect the Union ticket by 25,000 majority.

The paroled men of the New-York regiments were greatly elated at the intelligence which was published, that they were to be permitted to return to their homes. But as day after day has passed, and nothing further has been heard from it, they are heart-sick and disappointed.

Large numbers have deserted, and several have been arrested, and sentenced by Court-martial to fine and imprisonment. The following are the sentences of those belonging to the Eastern regiments;

Thomas O'Brien, 9th Vermont, violation 7th Article of War—to the State Penitentiary during the war, at hard labor, and to forfeit all pay.

John McManny, 9th Vermont, and H. Sherwood, 125th New-York, violation Article 9—sixty days in the Penitentiary, and forfeit pay to the expiration of the sentence.

Peter Brady, 125th New-York, various offences—six months in Penitentiary.

Geo. A. Chase, 9th Vermont, and Henry Wheeler, 125th New-York—fifteen days in Penitentiary.

Edward Dougherty, Co. F, 5th New-York Artillery—six months in Penitentiary.

Charles Williams, 126th New-York—sixty days in City Bridewell, $26 fine.

John Eagan, 126th New-York, ninety days in Penitentiary.

G. W. Alliman, 126th New-York; C. H. Sheffer, 126th New-York; L. Toombs, 126th New-York; J. Hart, 126th New-York—sixty days in Bridewell, and $26 fine for desertion.

The officers and the Government are more to blame in this matter than the men themselves. Had they been treated as they ought to have been, they never would have deserted. Gov. MORGAN ought to interfere in their behalf, and endeavor to protect them from any further bad usage.

The Sixtieth Ohio is to be mustered out on Wednesday, I understand. They are twelve months men, and their time has nearly expired. The Thirty-second Ohio is under arrest for general insubordination. There are 3,797 Illinois troops in camp, embraced in three regiments and two batteries.

Major COWAN, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, is Provost-Marshal of the post.

The Thirty-second Wisconsin passed through this city on Friday for Cairo. They are fully armed and equipped, as all Wisconsin regiments have been, and are 980 strong, rank and file.

A suit of some importance was decided last week in the Sessions, in which the City was plaintiff. It was brought to recover from SYLVESTER LIND, and his sureties, as Treasurer of the Board of Public Works, the sum of $100,000. The matter was strongly contested; but the City obtained a verdict for the amount claimed, with $37,911 damages. There are also indictments against Mr. S. for embezzlement, but as the sum is so large it is not probable that they will ever be brought to trial. Justice out West is blind when heavy amounts are concerned, but is lynx-eyed upon a poor devil who hath stolen a loaf to keep him from starving.

H. B. GOODRICH, a merchant of this city, was murdered in the streets of La Salle on Tuesday night last. He arrived late, and was passing alone from one railroad dépôt to another, when he was set upon and beaten to such an extent that he lived but a few hours. He had a considerable sum of money with him, which was taken by the murderer.

The Annual Commencement of the Garrett Biblical Institute—the Methodist theological seminary for the Northwest—closed on Wednesday evening. There were fourteen in the graduating class. This institution is founded upon a benefaction of $300,000, bestowed by the late Mrs. ELIZABETH GARRETT, of this city.

Fall business is still very active, and continues to present features of remarkable prosperity.

The receipts of wheat at the Western Lake ports continue to show a heavy deficit. In this city it is about 45 per cent. For two years, the figures for September and October are:

	September.	October.
1861—bushels	2,987,412	3,665,559
1862—bushels	1,735,565	1,967,361
Deficit—bushels	1,251,849	1,727,998

There is also a serious falling off in the receipts at Milwaukee, although the percentage is not so heavy as with us. The figures are:

	September.	October.
1861—bushels	2,012,895	3,024,795
1862—bushels	1,723,442	2,350,522
Deficit—bushels	289,453	699,273

We must, however, take into the account the increased receipts of flour, which will lessen the deficit considerably. The receipts this year have been equal to 7,036,360 bushels, and in 1861, to 6,078,590,—or nearly a million bushels in favor of 1862.

Corn continues to come in heavily—38,825,565 bushels, against 24,274,283 last year. Oats and Rye show an increase of over 100 per cent—so that our aggregate grain receipts are now about 14,000,000 in excess of those of 1861.

The Lake business is closing up. The shipments, last week, however, were heavy, reaching to about 50,000 barrels of flour and 1,200,000 bushels of grain. The railroads have advanced their freight again from ten to fifteen cents per bbl. on flour. This heavy tariff operates heavily against the farmers of the West, and creates much dissatisfaction. If the roads would continue fair rates the year round, they would realize more from this business than they now do, by the gouging policy, as soon as navigation closes. The Western people do not like to have advantage taken of our necessities, to depreciate the price of our great staples by exorbitant charges for carriage.

EXAMINE YOUR POSTAGE STAMPS.—It is surprising what carelessness, or rather recklessness, everywhere prevails in the matter of postage stamps. They are freely received by most people, not only without examination, beyond, perhaps, a mere glance at the denomination; but when put up in small envelopes, sums of 25 and 50 cents are received for the sum indorsed, without inspection or counting. The success of these petty swindles encourages young and old rascals to possess themselves of stamps before used upon letters, and the Government or correspondents, or both, must suffer when, honestly or dishonestly, these worthless stamps find their way upon letters the second time. If postage stamps must circulate as change, all classes are interested in refusing those which are mutilated or much soiled. And it is the duty of Postmasters to see that all which pass through their offices on letters, *are* badly soiled, beyond "redemption." On every account, we therefore advise the public to be on their guard, and examine stamps offered them with at least as much scrutiny as they exercise in taking bank notes. It would also curtail the facilities for this species of cheating, if business men and others would destroy, or otherwise put out of reach, their old letters and envelopes received by mail.—*Holbrook's U. S. Mail.*

THE PROGRAMME OF TREASON.

An Important Conversation—How the Union is to be Finally Shattered—The Part to be Played by the Democratic Party at the North—A Financial Crisis—A Prophecy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FREDERICK CITY, Md., Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

Conversing with a gentleman a few days ago, with whom a rebel officer sojourned a short time during the late invasion of Maryland, he related the following as the substance of a social conversation between himself and the officer, who appeared to be a very free-spoken and candid gentleman, and a man of no ordinary degree of intelligence; and taking a particular liking to his host, who, like himself, had been an uncompromising old-line *Whig*, he spoke freely of the political issues of the day. Upon my friend's asking him how *he*, being a disciple of the immortal CLAY, could take part in the destruction of this glorious Republic, which was the pride and boast of that illustrious statesman, he replied that he did not feel altogether *at home* in his present vocation, and often had *serious doubts* on the subject; he thought the Southern States should have made further efforts to right their grievances in the Union before going out of it, but that he found himself, like thousands of others, the creature of circumstances, although he had, in the beginning, opposed secession as both impolitic and suicidal to the best interests of both sections. The tremendous pressure brought to bear upon the public mind in the South, soon caused the irrevocable step to be taken, which made it too late for compromise, and as all his interests lay in that section, and his fellow-countrymen had cast themselves into the breach, he now thought it best to cast in his destiny with theirs, and, making common cause, press the issue to ultimate success, which he seemed to have but little doubt of being the result of their struggle—the *principal aid* upon which he relied as a means to that end, was a division of sentiment at the North; *and the "Democratic Party" was to be used as the instrument to accomplish that very desirable object.*

My friend here remarked that he thought these expectations ill-founded, as Northern Democrats had nobly responded to the call of the President for troops, and were largely represented in the field by both officers and men, who would never cease their efforts until the rebellion was unconditionally subdued, and the country reunited.

The officer replied: "Don't you deceive yourself in the signs of the times; *our 'game' is a deep one.* We have counted the cost; we *know* what we can do. *Our agents are now operating all over the North;* they are mixed up in all the various ramifications of society, political, religious and social, and at the proper time the world will stand in astonishment at some of the boldest and most sublime master-strokes of policy the mind of man has ever conceived, or the cunning and perseverance of the human race ever executed; States and statesmen, Presidents and Cabinets will fall before it, like grain before the sickel. Our plans are well matured; it is next to impossible to fail. Every thing so far has resulted just as *we arranged it should*, and with a few slight exceptions and some little unforeseen accidents, we have succeeded fully equal to our most sanguine expectations. We planned the disarrangement of the currency to destroy Northern credit; and our agents, by simultaneously purchasing gold and silver at a premium, assisted by other speculators who unwittingly *aided* our schemes, came near upsetting the monetary affairs of the nation, which was only temporarily prevented by Northern capitalists, who feel that their all is at stake in this war, and who have succeeded in staving off the *money crisis* a little longer; but it *will* come in spite of all their efforts to prevent it.

"And after the Northern elections, *which we can not fail of carrying*, and the maturity of other plans which will soon develop themselves, we shall have a network spread over the *entire nation*, so minute in its details, and so inextricable in its nature, that even the devil himself, with all his arts and subtlety, could not escape through its meshes! Northern Democracy will fall into our embrace as gently as a lover falls into the arms of his mistress! Many who are now acting with that party have no idea of the *extent and purpose* of the political campaign before them, and it is well they have not, or we should be deprived of many valuable coworkers, who are not yet prepared to adopt our views, and who are yet acting in good faith toward the Federal Government, but who will at the proper time (with some few exceptions) follow the victorious banner of 'Democracy' into the camp of the South, and openly espouse the cause they are now secretly, and many of them ignorantly, advancing. They will not stand alone in this matter; many who have hitherto stood far above the reach of suspicion, will find themselves *gradually and imperceptibly entangled in the web we have woven for their especial cases*; and who, after finding where they have unconsciously wandered, may make a spasmodic effort to extricate themselves, but finally yield, helpless victims to the inexorable destiny which awaits them.

"Why, my dear Sir, you may not believe me when I tell you, but some who have heretofore been the head and front—leaders of the Republican Party—will assist us not a little in 'playing out' Democracy into the hands of our Confederacy; and when all is ready, a dissolution of Congress and a mutiny in the National army, (caused by personal and political bickerings and jealousies, the seeds of which are already sown,) are obviously things of easy accomplishment!

"The Republican Party is also unconsciously playing into our hands; recklessness and stupidity characterize every act. They appear blind to their own fate, and careless as to the fate of their country. Intoxicated with their success at the last Presidential election—bewildered at the magnitude of the crisis, and the complicated condition of national affairs, and hopelessly divided into two helpless factions, the conservatives and the radicals, the latter of whom drive the 'machine,' they are incapable of offering successful resistance to the mighty influences which cluster around the charmed name of 'Democracy,' so you see the power must soon pass from their hands, and by a little management upon our part, whilst we have set Democrats and Republicans by the ears, quarreling over minor things and the spoils of office, we will adroitly secure the *substance* and leave them the empty *shadow* to appropriate between them.

"Mark my word for it, we will create a division in the North, we will kill off Republicanism with Democracy, and then swallow up 'Democracy' at our leisure! Both stand in the way of our purpose, and both must fall."

MARYLAND.

The Government and the Paper Contractors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The paragraph in your paper of Oct. 31, on the subject of "Government Contracts for Paper," is correct in the main facts, and it would be but just that "relief" should be granted, in view of the onerous burden which the unprecedented rise in the market for paper stock imposes upon contractors. Yet it is not certain that ALL the contracts will not be complied with, should the "relief" not be granted.

CONTRACTOR.

Aid for the Sufferers by Indians in Minnesota.

Indian atrocities in Minnesota and Wisconsin have driven many entire families nearly naked and entirely destitute from their homes into La Crescent and La Crosse for refuge and help. An urgent appeal is made by benevolent individuals in La Crosse, Wis., for cast-off clothing of every description for men, women and children; donations of such articles will be gratefully received and forwarded to La Crosse free, if sent to the undersigned, at No. 391 Broadway, up stairs.

FRED. C. JONES.

The War, the Proclamation, and the Slaves.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inquiry, "What shall be done with the enfranchised slaves?" is one which involves consequences, second in magnitude only to those of the rebellion itself. Time will show the proclamation subject to *two distinct eventuations*, if no auxiliary policy is adopted to carry it to a successful end, namely: It will prove a dead letter, or if carried into effect, the blacks remaining intermixed with the whites, it will induce a war of extermination. The first would provoke the contempt of both the rebels and the civilized world; and the second would cause an animosity on the part of the South, and an execration by mankind generally toward the North, that five generations would not see obliterated, and which would be placed in the catagory of the deeds of Cawnpore.

I have before indicated, through your columns, a policy involving the disposition of the enfranchised blacks, to which the subsequent advent of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation furnishes ground for giving more definite and tangible shape. That the question is one fraught with difficulties well-nigh insurmountable, the absence of, or vagueness of projected schemes touching its solution, but too distinctly attests; and in realization of this, we simply propose a *choice* of the *evils* before us—and *among* which a choice is *unavoidable*. Any plan of immediate deportation and colonization to weaken the productive power of the South, as a military expedient under the pressure and exigencies of the hour, is as ill-advised as for the cotemporaries of Noah to have attempted a counteraction of the flood by evaporation; while the proposal to colonize Florida simply is like depending upon an half-inch stream to revolve a forty-feet wheel; at long intervals the buckets would fill, and the wheel would turn—but quite too slow for practical purposes. And another scheme, which has found favor in some journals, is, "Let the blacks remain upon the soil, and persistently refuse to work without the whites *hire* them." The last involves two oversights—one of which totally neutralizes all practical results growing out of emancipation as a military necessity to weaken the productive power of the South; while the other ignores the highly important fact that life-long masters will not, under duress, *compensate* the services which they have traditionally extorted. The argument hitherto adduced to the South in favor of emancipation was, *compensation* for *voluntary* service of the black would stimulate him to exertion, which compulsion could not be made to equal. The postulate being correct, nothing would so effectually strengthen the arm of rebellion as for the South at once to abolish Slavery, and disperse from the large plantations the blacks over the whole territory, and hire them at nominal wages to the *four-fifths* of *non*-slaveholders. The rebel Government would augment its power of successful warfare by *itself paying* the *wages* of the blacks; for—more effectually than now—it would release every white man of the South to fight.

No! as a military expedient, the enfranchised blacks must *not be left* intermingled with, and at the command of the whites of the South. Deportation offers no immediate relief; the colonization of Florida, only affords but a partial one, and the question recurs—is there *any* practical and sufficient mode of disposing of the difficulty? Yes! there is a way, eminently feasible, by which the rebels can be deprived of the productive labor of the blacks, and compeled to quit fighting and go to producing, and that too without the slightest necessity of the "South being exterminated" to secure the entire freedom of the blacks; and that way involves, too, the settling forever of any future attempts of the South at extending slavery into the Territories; it leaves Europe no cause to complain of a restricted blockade; it leaves the South to produce with their own hands—as does the North—its means of subsistence—which, in time, owing to a homogenity of institutions will lead to fraternity of feeling—it leaves it without the power of creating a Navy; it leaves rebellion within certain circumscribed boundaries to expend itself and finally become extinct; it gives the North the aid of the entire four millions of slaves to prosecute the war, (to fight only upon condition of their being invaded); it gives the North easy means of protecting the blacks; it places the blacks under obligation to the North for securing their liberty; it confines the blacks where they can have no possible motive in coming North to compete with the white laborer; it will admit of a reduction of the army *one half*; it secures the Mississippi river to the North; it will place the blacks where their future deportation—in part or in whole—will be the most convenient. This plan, is to place all the enfranchised blacks west of the Mississippi river; in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana (West) and Texas. They can be taken there in the following manner.

Let our army invade the slave States east of the Mississippi, (as it did last spring,) and take possession of the principal lines of Railroads and navigable rivers; let it send out the blacks as scouts, to bring in to certain stations, all of the colored race whom it is possible to reach, and as fast as they come in, let them be sent across the Mississippi into any of the above three States: at the same time, let both army and navy assist Southern Unionists in escaping from any of the Slave States east of the Mississippi, and place them either in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana (West,) or Texas. Let all rebels be driven from the Slave States *west* of the Mississippi into those *east* of it, there to shirk for themselves. Let their lands be confiscated and *given* to Southern Union refugees. This would convert Missouri into a State as loyal as Iowa. It would place a sufficient loyal white population in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, to employ the blacks at cotton and sugar raising, and to represent those States in Congress. The moment the blacks cross the Mississippi they should be armed and disciplined, and told that if the rebels attempt to invade them, they are to fight as freemen for their homes and liberties. The blacks thus situated, thoroughly armed and disciplined, with the aid of the whites in those States, with the river from Cairo to the Gulf in possession of our gunboats, would not need a man from any of the Northern States to maintain the possession to us of the entire territory west of the Mississippi; and further, the arrangement would place beyond a peradventure the future possession of the Mississippi River. The few blacks that emancipation will release in Delaware and Maryland, it is not material should be removed, unless the present owners resist their freedom. Superadded to this plan, can be the retention of the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia, and the colonization of Florida. Except the mouths of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and the *northern line* of Kentucky generally, the State as a whole it is not important should be held by our army. The clearing and loyalizing of Missouri is of *infinitely* more importance in a strategic point of view than the possession or loyalty of Central and Southern Kentucky. Let Tennessee, too, be abandoned. It is but a misguided philanthropy, in view of the sacrifice it will cost, to further (for the present) attempts to protect the Unionists of East Tennessee. They can be protected only by leaving homes circummured by disloyalty, and seeking new ones where it is *possible* for protection to be extended to them.

Except New-Orleans, the Gulf and the Atlantic coasts, and Northern Virginia and Kentucky, *abandon*, for the present, all the territory south of the Potomac; south of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; south of the Ohio River, (excepting, as above stated, the northern part of Western Virginia and Northern Kentucky,) and excepting New-Orleans, all east of the Mississippi. Plant fortifications opposite to Memphis, Vicksburgh, Natchez and Baton Rouge, and put those places upon their good behaviour. Keep an ample number of iron-clads patroling the Mississippi to prevent the construction of any fortifications on its eastern bank. There are no tributaries upon the eastern side large enough to admit of the construction upon them of gunboats by the rebels. Mobile, Savannah and Charleston should be taken and held; and all rivers and bays upon the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, from time to time, patroled by iron-clads to guard against the construction of a rebel navy. Let all the chief ports of the South be reopened to traffic in all articles not contraband of war.

This plan, it will be seen, circumscribes the rebellion to a line defensible—except from Washington to the Ohio River—by our gunboats; and the remaining link is supplied by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Thus restricted, without the productive aid of the blacks, the rebellion would no longer be formidable. We could bide our time for its ultimate dissolution. Should foreign nations recognize the independence of the South, *we* need *not*. By slow degrees, commencing on its circumference, could the regenerating influences of freedom be made to permeate and leaven the whole disaffected mass.

Unless this line of policy is adopted, the North has but *two* other courses left to pursue: to *exterminate* the South, which will cost as many lives to us as we destroy; or, let the South *go*. Is it urged that my plan is too *tardy*, in reaching the desired end? I ask, which would see a loyal South *first*—my plan of circumscribing the rebellion within a natural defensive boundary, and leaving it to exhaust its virulence; or, *annihilate* and then *repeople* the country? If the odds is supposed to be in favor of the latter, I ask if, in a moral view, there is not something in favor of the former?

Does Breckinridge Democracy expect to *win back* the South by its traditional course of succumbing to all of its demands? If, in the absence of Union Democrats and Republicans, it should be the misfortune of the country to see the experiment tried, the result will annihilate the last vestige of fraternity on part of the *pseudo* Democracy toward their *quandam* congeners; for, let this party consider that any concessions which it *dare* offer, the South will reject, knowing as it does, that were the war to cease from such concessions, the moment the friends of the Union returned from the war to the ballot-box, the issues which are now the cause of the contest would be revived; and after once trying its hand at the *winning* process, and experiencing a *snub* as its guerdon, it is not among the things impossible that this peace-craving fraternity might have an inkling that it was among the decrees of heaven, that even so *guileless* a brotherhood was predestinated to fulfill the ushering in upon earth of the *full* state of millenial beatitude.

The war will continue as long as the South can make *successful* resistance to the National Government. Destroy Slavery in the way I have indicated, and the military power of the South would be reduced *one-half*, while ours would be increased by the means, to the extent that the blacks would prove available as a military auxiliary.

Concentrate and circumscribe the rebellion within lines defensible (except some two hundred miles) by our iron-clad gunboats, (our most potent means of warfare,) and it will be practically dead in five years. The scheme of colonizing Texas, simply—leaving Louisiana open to the control of the enemy—is untenable, there being no natural defence between Louisiana and Texas. Arkansas, being a cotton-producing State, should be made an asylum for the blacks, both from agricultural and strategic reasons, as much as Louisiana and Texas.

Should the South achieve its independence, territorial aggrandizement would be its most cherished and distinctive policy. It would sweep Mexico and Central America, leaving in its track the pall of Slavery. We now possess the means of destroying Slavery, and using the blacks in heading off future Slavery extension. Surely the *child* must be obtuse that cannot see what we both *can* and *ought* to do, before it is too late. I therefore appeal to those in power—the President, Governors, and members of Congress—to give immediate and earnest heed to the plan herein premised as a solution of our present difficulties.

V. C. TAYLOR.

SEYMOUR, Ct., Oct. 27, 1862.

FROM KENTUCKY.

All Aiders of the Invasion and Treacherous Neutrals to be sent South—Rosecrans and Buell Consulting—Confidence in Buell Shaken—Questionable Order of Col. McHenry—Rebel Mansions Appropriated by Boyle—Dismissals and Desertions—Soldiers' Families—Complaints of Kentucky Farmers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862.

BOYLE is authorized to send without delay to Vicksburgh, as prisoners of war, and there parole and leave subject for exchange, all recruits for the rebel army, captured or arrested by the Army of the Ohio; also, to immediately arrest and send to Vicksburgh, and forbid to return to Kentucky, all persons who have actively aided or abetted in the invasion of Kentucky by rebel troops. Loyalists demand that disloyalists, and treacherous neutrals, who profess to "take no part on either side of this unhappy controversy," be dispatched to where they belong, and not enjoy any longer the protection of a Government against whose integrity and existence they do all they can or dare.

Maj. SPENCER again orders all officers in the city to immediately join their commands, or they will be arrested and confined in the military prison. All passes issued to officers, having certificates of disability, are revoked.

The army of the Ohio is reported at Bowling Green. ROSECRANS and BUELL are conferring at the Galt House. BUELL's planning may be excellent, but ROSECRANS is the man for executing. ROSECRANS, with BUELL's means and opportunities, would have destroyed the enemy's army at Perryville. BUELL's movements were controlled too much by "fortuitous circumstances" to be entirely and decisively successful. Our confidence in Gen. BUELL has been greatly shaken.

Col. MCHENRY, of the Seventeenth Kentucky, near Newmarket, orders all fugitive slaves to leave his regiment within two weeks from the 27th. "Any fugitive slave within the limits of this regiment will be delivered to his owner or agent appointed, upon application, whether the owner be *loyal* or a *rebel*." The question is raised, whether this order is authorized, legitimate, in subordination to the laws of the land.

The State Blind Asylum, Masonic Hall, other public buildings, and the mansions of resident rebels, are being taken for hospital and other military uses. Two thousand two hundred wounded and sick soldiers arrived yesterday. About 5,000 are now in the hospitals, beside 1,200 convalescents about to be sent to their regiments. About 100 disabled soldiers were dismissed since the 20th.

Since Jan. 1, ninety-seven desertions took place from Col. MAXWELL's Twenty-sixth Kentucky. BRAGG, while retreating, lost hundreds by desertions. The families of Col. HAGGARD's Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, as yet without bounty or pay, and the families of other unpaid Kentucky Regiments, are suffering for daily bread. Some of our farming friends about Munfordsville, Bardstown and elsewhere, complain that BUELL's army, without compensation or vouchers, have stripped them of everything left by the invaders. Many of our soldiers are still undisciplined and insubordinate. In some points of discipline, and some other matters, we might wisely imitate our enemies.

Of about 1,000 prisoners brought here since the 10th, 400 left on the 26th for Vicksburgh.

PONTIAC.

GEN. FREMONT IN ST. LOUIS.

Presentation of a Sword to the General—A Speech.

A grand "Fremont festival" came off in St. Louis, on Saturday evening last. The occasion of it was the presentation of a sword to the Major-General by the people of St. Louis. Delegations from the towns in the vicinity of St Louis, and from all the city wards, joined in the demonstration. As early as 6 o'clock the people began to gather in Market-street, and an immense crowd was gathered at the time fixed for the presentation. Thirty thousand people, the *Democrat* says, had collected in Chonteau-avenue, and cheered themselves hoarse for Gen. FREMONT. Finally he appeared on the balcony of the Brant House, amid the greatest enthusiasm, and the burning of Bengal fires, Mr. EMIL PRETORIUS presented the sword to Gen. FREMONT, with the following brief address:

As a matter of daily occurrence, a sword presentation has in itself little significance. For ours, however, we claim significance. We claim it for the reasons prompting our actions, which amount to a verdict of the people against selfish politicians and a deluded Administration. We further claim it on account of the source whence it emanates, it being a testimonial from 12,000 Western men of foreign birth, who feel proud to honor the man who has honored the American name at home and abroad. And because this is the man, it is that we, above all reasons, do claim significance for our act.

General: Our sword is given to that noble Pathfinder, who by his immortal proclamation first dared to strike at the heart of the rebellion; to the man whose principles are triumphant, while he himself is forced to stand aside; the true patriot, who has suffered an undeserved fate with rare self-denial, thus setting an example deeply shaming his assailers. General, your silence has been the most eloquent appeal—an appeal to the great heart of the people, whose response has always been, is, and will be forever, Fremont and victory!

Here Mr. PRETORIUS handed the sword to Gen. FREMONT, who replied as follows:

REPLY OF GEN. FREMONT.

This, my friends, is a magnificent setting in which you place the noble gift that, in the name of the German population of St. Louis I have just received from their Committee. I am happy that circumstances have enabled me to receive it directly from yourselves, and that I have this opportunity in the sound of your voices and the light of your torches, and in the kindling enthusiasm of the moment, to tell you how deeply I am indebted to you, and how cordially I reciprocate your friendship. Believe me, my German friends, that I fully appreciate the distinction this friendship gives me. Habituated for generations to liberty and domestic tranquillity, our American people enjoyed them like sunshine and air, as the natural conditions of their lives. Their homes have been always sanctuaries, their persons inviolable as Roman Senators, every avenue to individual prosperity was open to them, and when the crash of civil war came they heard in it only the call to arms for a transient struggle. But your surroundings have been of a different character, and when the guns at Sumter broke the peace of the Continent, they woke far other echoes in your hearts. You had lived where political and social liberty existed only in men's aspirations. You remembered how often you had seen the sword of the people vainly bared against the tyrannies of established power, and you knew better how to appreciate a birthright of liberty, and saw quicker the presence of its dangers. Therefore it is—and because you are farther removed from the intrigues which in this country make the public service dangerous—that your approbation has in it a peculiar value. And this it is that makes the beautiful gift I receive from you to-night, and this splendid exhibition of regard with which you surround its presentation, one of the most solid satisfactions of my life.

And, indeed, I am truly happy that you have placed me among that brotherhood of patriots to whose hands you are willing to confide the sword in your cause. For no matter how begun, this is the People's war. Whatever issue bared the sword, it is now a reformation, and you contend not only for the integrity of the country, but for its regeneration, which it is in your hands to accomplish.

In every country its leading features mark out the site where great battles must be fought. Upon the Old Continent, recurring battles on the same spots, and age after age, have witnessed the struggle of nations, always more or less for liberty, working out always the problem of Government—whether the people should hold the sword or be themselves subject to it.

At last we have received the baptism of blood which admits us among the old nations. Upon our hitherto peaceful country these last impressions have been made, that complete its resemblance to the old continent, and now this problem of government comes to us, and is already marking out its historic fields. But this time it finds the sword in the hands of the people—this time they are masters of the situation. They see it from their vantage ground and by the light of ages, and they will so wield the sword that this first shall be their last and only contest in this question of government, and that these historic battle-fields of ours shall be, not be recurring arenas for the fruitless shedding of fraternal blood, but great seals upon the final triumph of popular liberty.

But while you give the wealth and power of the nation to maintain the integrity of its territory, and while you stand by your constituted authorities with invincible fidelity, and hold them inflexibly in position, you must with equal determination maintain those safeguards which have been thrown around your personal liberties. The strength of the nation to rise superior to every assault lies in the maintenance of individual liberty as it stood under the supremacy of the laws—in the freedom of speech and freedom of the Press. Every invasion of the laws is a usurpation, dangerous in revolution, and not to be justified by any plea of temporary expediency. *Obsta principiis*—stop the beginnings, and stop them decisively, remembering that if you fail in this duty you surrender the sword and the people fall.

God placed in the hands of an angel, at the gates of Eden, a flaming sword, turning on every side, to guard the way to the tree of life. So has he placed in your hands a sword which you must keep always bare and flaming, and turning every way, to guard the approaches to that liberty, which is the tree of your national life.

And now, my dear and kind friends, in parting from you and leaving our connection to those pleasant associations, the memory of which we have rekindled to-night, what can I say that will even remotely express the deep impressions your generous favor has made upon me? I shall hold you always in most cordial and affectionate remembrance, and I can only say that gratitude and regard for you will remain among the permanent emotions of my heart.

The laws of Rome denied triumphs to Generals for victories obtained in civil wars—and rightly too, for how can we find in the bloodshed and misfortunes of countrymen, occasions for rejoicing? But this—if it be not presumptuous in me to say so—this is a triumph which no feelings and no laws forbid, and which every law would be powerless to express,—a triumph in the affections of the people.

The General then withdrew to the parlor of the Braut House, where he was received by a delegation of young ladies who presented him with a sash. Miss JOSEPHINE WEIGIEL made the presentation speech and Gen. FREMONT responded:

It gives me, ladies, much pleasure that you have been willing to add this beautiful expression of your regard to the gift I have just received.

In old times, before a knight was invested with sword and spurs, it was customary that he should undergo a period of abstinence and penance. I have gone through my period of mortification, and I am happy that at the end of it, my sword is now to be girt on by such fair and friendly hands.

There is an old story, probably more familiar to yourselves than to me, of a ring, which touched sharply the finger of its wearer when evil thoughts arose in his mind, or whenever he felt tempted to commit a wrong. Coming as it does from such a pure and generous source, this touch of your gift to my hand, will be to me an impulse to generous thoughts and right acts.

I use this occasion to offer to you, my countrywomen, the tribute of my admiration for your patriotic devotion to the country, and at the same time to express, in the name of good soldiers to whom I have commanded, their thanks and mine for the kindness which has saved so many lives and soothed so many hours of rugged pain. I trust that your self-sacrificing devotion will have an early reward. I hope that, for your sakes, peace will soon return, so that the husbands, brothers and sons whom you have sent to the field may again gladden your homes.

Casper Butz, Chas. Johnson, Col. Jameson, Col. Garnett and Mr. Bonner, made addresses outside of the hall, strongly tinctured with radicalism, and the ceremonies closed with a serenade to the General by WALDAUER's band.

Gen. Banks in Boston.

A SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE.

Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS arrived in Boston on Saturday night, and had a cordial reception. In reply to a demonstration of welcome he made a brief speech, which is thus sketched by the *Journal*:

"Gen. BANKS made his acknowledgments to the company for the earnest and to him unexpected welcome which they had accorded to him, and to the gentleman who introduced him—Mr. WHITING—for the complimentary allusions which had been made to his recent career. It was good, he said, for a son of Massachusetts, after a long and anxious absence, to breathe again the free air of the old Commonwealth, to look upon the faces of the friends of his youth, on those marked with years and fresh with honors. It would be an icy hearted man that could turn his steps homeward after a long sojourn in other lands without emotion. However glad his old friends might be to see him—and the presence of such a crowd at such an hour was sufficient attestation of the sincerity of their welcome—he was more glad to see them. Such a welcome could not but excite deep emotion. He knew not in what terms to thank them for their kindness.

In the discharge of his duties, he had been guided by principles which he knew would be approved by the people of his native State, and he dared say, as he believed, that in every instance his action would be found, upon the closest scrutiny, to be in accordance with the precepts and examples which the career of so many of her time-honored and illustrious sons afforded.

Men separated from the busy crowds of men engaged in the peaceful vocations of life, find it difficult, oftentimes, to maintain a perfect connection in thought and act with those from whom they have parted. Distrust and doubt often accompany actions that merit commendation. It is therefore doubly sweet to have such distrust and doubt removed by a spontaneous welcome from so many willing hearts. These voices cheered him within and without. He was proud to accept their welcome, not as for himself alone, but in part as the representative of the many noble men that have so suddenly been called to the field of blood. In their name—in the name of thousands of our heroic sons—he thanked them. He had served, during the year and a half of absence, with many gallant men of the West, of the Middle States, and of the East; and he felt that he could say, with the concurrence of all, that the sons of Massachusetts were alike worthy of their sires and the cause they defended.

The period of war is never one of continued success or perpetual disaster; alternate triumphs and defeats diversify the history of every warlike nation. We had our disasters as other nations in like circumstances, and despondency rested momentarily upon many loyal faces. He saw nothing in the future to justify apprehension, or to strengthen for a moment a fear that our earnest efforts for the reestablishment of the Government of the Constitution and the Union would fail. The material and physical strength of the nation has not yet been appreciated, much less exhausted. Not a loyal State, except perhaps Maryland, exhibits, or has exhibited, the slightest evidence that the Government was engaged in a serious war. Whenever their power shall be completely developed, the rebellion will be suppressed. It can never resist successfully an earnest and exhausting demonstration of the marvelous power of the loyal States. *The approaching Winter was not to be lost in inaction. The Government was determined to put forth its strength. Numerous expeditions were on foot that could not, if vigorously pressed, but be fatal to the revolted States.* He hoped to bear his share in the hardships and perils of these labors, and he asked no other satisfaction and support in the coming trials, as in those past, but to be surrounded and sustained by such gallant spirits as Massachusetts had sent forth to battle for the great and imperishable principles of humanity and liberty.

—On Potter-street, Hartford, says the *Times* of that city, resides Mrs. Michael O'Neil, a fair-haired, rosy woman, of about 32, who has been married just thirteen years, and has had just thirteen children! Eight of them are living, and are fine healthy children. Once there were triplets born to her, four times she had twins, and twice she became the mother of single children. There are expectations of a further and speedy increase of the family. Mr. O'Neil is a laboring man, about 40 years old, and a very worthy man. Is there another case to equal this?

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Base Ball Match.

NEW-YORK TIMES COMPOSITORS VS. SUNDAY TIMES COMPOSITORS.

The return game between these "amateur" nines was played on Monday at the grounds of the Union Club, Morrisania, and resulted in a victory for the *Sunday Times*. Each party having won a game, the conquering game will be played next Monday. Notwithstanding the cold, high wind, some very good play was shown on both sides, among which were a number of fly catches; from two of them, one man on each side being run out before getting back to his base. BERGEN, of the *Sunday Times*, retired from his position as pitcher in the third innings of his antagonists, but resumed it in the remaining innings; and DONALDSON took hold of the pitching in the fourth innings of *his* antagonists—and subsequently—with considerable effect; the short stop catching out the third man on the fly in good style, but making two bad misses of fly catches, after two men were put out without a run in the fifth innings—the four runs being made before the third man was got rid of. This mishap entirely altered the complexion of the game. DONOHUE received a severe contusion on the leg early in the game, which somewhat marred his excellent play as catcher for the "Dailies."

The following is the score:

NEW-YORK TIMES.	Runs.	SUNDAY TIMES.	Runs.
Tuttle, s. s.	2	Jennings, c.	3
Donaldson, c. f.	2	Bergen, p.	4
Donohue, c.	1	Watts, 1 b.	2
Thompson, 1 b.	1	Atkins, 2 b.	2
Wells, 2 b.	1	Larkin, s. s.	2
Magnus, 3 b.	2	Tracey, l. f.	2
C. W. Gill, p.	3	Patterson, 3 b.	2
A. Bradley, r. f.	0	Glynn, r. f.	1
Clark, l. f.	1	Kingsmill, c. f.	1
Total	13	Total	19

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th
New-York Times	0	3	8	0	0	0	2—13
Sunday Times	5	2	5	0	4	3	0—19

Umpire—Mr. THEODORE FINK, Harlem Club.
Scorer—Mr. GODWIN.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SAILING OF THE FRENCH WAR STEAMER MASSENA.—This line-of-battle ship steamed from her anchorage at the Southwest Spit this morning, and proceeded to sea. She arrived here on the 16th October, and her draft at that time was 27 feet. She has since taken in stores and fuel, and when she passed down the Ship Channel, was drawing 28 feet 3 inches—the greatest draft ever yet carried out of this harbor by way of Sandy Hook. She was piloted to sea in perfect safety by Mr. GEORGE EVANS, of pilot-boat *Fannie*, No. 17.

A SERIOUS CASE OF MAYHEM.—WM. MCSPEDDON, brother of Ex-Alderman MCSPEDDON, became involved in a fight at Military Hall, on Tuesday night, with FRANKLIN GREGORY, during which MCSPEDDON's nose was bitten off by his opponent, thereby disfiguring him for life. The nose was severed close to the face, and afterward thrown into the street by GREGORY. The two were Democrats of the same school, and nothing but the effects of rum could have produced so disgraceful and criminal an act. The offender was arrested, and yesterday committed in default of bail, for trial, in the Court of General Sessions.

AID FOR THE MONITORS.—The Monitor Association will hold a meeting in aid of the Monitor Company, Fifty-second Regiment, this (Thursday) evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Hon. HENRY B. STANTON and EDMOND DRIGGS, Esq., and other eminent speakers will address the meeting.

GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT—To-night, in the Twenty-third-street Church, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, there will be a Grand Concert, at which Prof. Berge, Wm. A. King and Jamieson, Mrs. Jamieson, Miss Mary E. Hawley and others will, in their various *rôles*, perform. The concert programme is an unusually attractive one, and the affair promises to be, as it deserves, a great success.

A PICKPOCKET AT TAMMANY HALL.—WILLIAM WHITE and JOHN PRESCOTT were taken into custody, on election night, for picking the pocket of JOHN MURPHY, of No. 7 Broadway, of a pocket-book containing $400 in Treasury notes, at Tammany Hall. The accused were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday, and committed to the Tombs for trial. The most of the money was recovered.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3081, 3115, 2599, 2895, 2899, 1289, 2359, 2417, 2435, 2563, 779½, 2685, 2601, 2803, 2831, 2891, 2917, 2929, 2931, 3087. *Part II.*—Nos. 546, 3024, 2028, 3040, 3056, 3062, 3074, 3208, 3210, 3286, 3314, 3354, 3364, 3380, 3394, 3482, 3416, 3438, 3446, 3474.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. (Demurrers only)—1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2861, 2879, 987, 223, 2865, 2901, 1819, 2377, 1265, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913. *Part II.*—Nos. 2770, 1738, 2096, 2370, 2406, 2410, 1880, 2496, 2298, 2378, 1856, 1854.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1284, 1415, 1421, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1468, 1469, 1472, 1473, 1477, 1478, 1479. *Part II.*—Nos. 797, 1338, 847, 1446, 1447, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1459, 1460.

Fifth Avenue Pavement—Can Property Owners be Taxed for Re-pavement.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

William C. Rhinelander et. al. vs. *The Mayor &c. of New-York.* The City Corporation in 1824 adopted an ordinance declaring that whenever the owners of lots fronting on the streets should pay the expenses of paving, for a distance not less than one block, under the orders of the Common Council, and the work should be approved, such part of the street should forever thereafter be repaved and kept in repair at the expense of the Corporation. The owners of certain lots fronting on Fifth-avenue, allege in this complaint, that this avenue was subsequently opened, paved, &c., and the expense paid in the manner prescribed by this ordinance; that the Common Council, in disregard of the obligation of this ordinance, repaved the avenue with the Belgian pavement, and assessed one-half of the expense thereof, in 1860, on the owners of lots fronting on the carriage-way so repaired, amounting to over $98,000, from which assessment they now demand to be relieved.

Justice LEONARD, in an opinion written by him in the case, says there can be no doubt that the act of 1813, (S. 175,) authorized the improvement. The statutes authorize the Common Council to impose the expenses for the improvements mentioned in these actions by assessment upon the owners of property benefitted. It became the duty of the Common Council, by virtue of this authority, to raise the expenses incurred for the purposes contemplated, by the sentions referred to, in the manner authorized by that act. Assuming that the Corporation had the authority to direct the laying of the Belgian pavement, derived by the act of 1813, aside from the question of consideration, the Common Council could not in 1824 abrogate the duty which the law imposed, to assess the expenses of it upon the lots benefitted thereby. We must also hold that it was the lien upon the land which the assessment created in 1835 and 1845, that induced the payment then, and not the ordinance of 1824. When the law authorizes the expenses of such an improvement to be assessed in a particular manner, it is an undue assumption of power to incur the expense and attempt its collection from tax-payers at large; and I must doubt the obligation or validity of any ordinance or contract that has for its object the release of that source of payment which alone is authorized by the law that permits the improvement.

Judgment upon the demurer for the defendants with costs.

Edwards Pierrepont for plaintiffs; Henry H. Anderson for the Corporation.

Action for Negligence in Placing Iron Castings against Street Wall—Complaint Dismissed.

Isaac Feig vs. *William Boardman et al.*—The plaintiff sues the defendants as the owners of a block or piece of iron, which he claims was so negligently placed against the wall of their foundry, at the foot of Eighth-street, on the public street, that it fell upon the plaintiff's son Jacob, and he became so injured that plaintiff suffered damage from loss of services, medical attendance, &c., to the amount of $1,000. The accident occurred on Sunday, the 12th of May, 1861, while the boy, with others, as defendants' allege, was playing about the foundry.

The counsel for defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds, first, that no negligence had been shown on the part of defendants; and, second, that the defendants had not been shown to be the owners of the iron casting.

The motion being denied, the defendants put in a large amount of evidence, tending to show that the boy Jacob was guilty of gross negligence, and that the accident occurred by reason of the boy's climbing up and leaping from the casting. The defendants also put in evidence that the defendants were not proprietors of the foundry in May, '61. The complaint was therefore dismissed.

John A. Godfrey for plaintiff; John Anderson, Jr., for defendant.

Habeas Corpus Case—Recruit Discharged on the Ground of Physical Incapacity.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In re James Hoey vs. *Col. Loomis.* In this proceeding, a writ of habeas corpus was issued on Monday last, commanding Col. Loomis to produce James Hoey in Court yesterday morning, and show cause why he should not be discharged. It is alleged in the petition of the father that the boy had enlisted without his consent, and that he was not yet sixteen years of age, and that some time since he had a severe attack of paralysis, from the effects of which his mental condition has become greatly impaired, and he is therefore incapable of doing military duty. The boy was produced, in obedience to the writ, and a return was made that he had enlisted in the Fourth Senatorial District Regiment, and deserted therefrom, and then was arrested and sent to Governor's Island. A number of witnesses were in attendance on the part of the prisoner. After hearing counsel, the Court made an order discharging the recruit unconditionally. Alex. H. Reavey for the petitioner.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Bean vs. *Ryno*—Memoranda for counsel.

Before Justice Barnard.

Brown vs. *Harriott and others.*—Judgment ordered.

Caldwell vs. *Righted.*—Motion denied, without prejudice.

Before Justice Clerke.

Satterlee vs. *Page.*—Motion denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Von Bruck vs. *Peyson.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs. See opinion, with Clerk, at Chambers.

The Hudson River Railroad Company vs. *Grover,*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 5, 1862.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	104¼	78	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	112
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Con.	104¼	350	Erie R. Pref.	91⅛
5,000	do	104⅛	300	Hudson River R.	77⅛
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℔ ct.		300	do	77⅜
	Notes......small	104⅝	400	do	77⅜
5,500	do	105	50	do s30	77⅜
5,000	do	105¼	225	Harlem Railroad	21⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99¾	350	Harlem R. Pref.	49⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	55	250	Reading Railroad	77¾
15,000	Mo. State 6s	53	200	do	78
10,000	do b60	53⅛	100	do s3	77¾
3,000	Cal. Lar. Bs, 7s.	113	25	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	92⅛
4,000	Ind. State 6s W.		95	do	92
	Loan......ex int.	97	100	Mich. Central R.	91¾
500	N. Y. Central 6s.	106⅝	100	do s30	91⅛
2,000	E. R. 4th m. bds.	101¼	100	do b30	91¼
5,000	Erie R. 5th m. bs.	99½	400	do	91⅛
1,000	Hud. R. 3d m. bs.	101⅛	200	do	91⅛
2,000	Hud. R. Con. bs.	97	100	do b30	91⅛
2,000	Har. R. 1st m.	109⅛	200	Mich. So. & N. In. R.	43⅛
1,000	C., B. & Q. 8 ℔ ct. B.	116	400	do	43⅜
12,000	M. S. 2d mtg. ex in.	94⅛	100	do	43⅞
1,000	Goshen B. B.	104	50	do b30	43⅞
10,000	Alton & T. H. 2d		100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	85⅛
	m. Pref.	81	100	do b30	85⅛
15,500	A. & T. In. Bds.	59	250	do	85⅛
10,000	do b60	60	50	do	85⅛
3,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	102	8	do	84⅜
7,000	Chicago & N. W.		5	Panama Railroad	155
	Green Bay ext.	90	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	81⅛
10,000	C. & N. W. As. B.	58⅛	350	do b30	81⅛
5,000	do	58⅛	100	do	81⅛
3,000	C. & R. Isl. Bds.	110	250	do	81⅛
2,000	C. & T. S. F. Bs.	103⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	40
1,000	Cl. & P. 4th M.	74⅛	100	do b30	39⅞
10	Ocean Bank	87	250	do	39⅞
6	Bank of Republic	100	200	do	39⅞
50	Nic. Transit Co.	5	1,700	do	40
25	Pac. M. St'p Co. b30	125	32	Clev., Col. & C. R.	136
50	do opg.	124½	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	85¼
450	N. Y. Central R.	105	6	do	85
200	do	104⅞	200	Clev. & Tol. R. b30	70⅜
100	do s30	104⅛	200	do	70⅛
650	do	104⅛	100	do b30	70⅛
200	Erie Railway	64	100	do	70⅛
300	do	64¼	200	do	70
100	do b30	64⅜	400	Chi. & R. I. R. b30	82⅛
200	do	64⅜	200	do	82⅛
2000	do	64⅛	100	do	82⅜
750	do s30	64⅛	150	do	82⅛
150	do b30	64⅛	100	do s60	82⅛
200	do s60	64⅜	73	Del., Lack. & W. R.	115
650	do s30	64⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	93	50	N. Y. Central R.	104¾
6,000	U. S. 6s. '67. Reg.	102	200	Erie R. Pref. b30	91⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅛	10	Hudson River R.	77⅛
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	53⅛	100	Harlem Railroad	21⅛
5,000	do b10	53⅛	25	Mich. Cen. R.	91⅛
5,000	Erie R. 4th m.	101¼	100	do	91⅜
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 2dm.	84⅛	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	43⅛
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3dm.	73⅛	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	86
30	Bank of Republic	100	100	do s30	84⅞
40	Ocean Bank	87	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc. s10	81⅛
25	Tradesmen's Bank	104¾	50	do	81⅛
250	Pac. M. S. Co.	124⅛	500	Cl. & Pitts. R.	40
100	Nicaragua Tr. Co.	5	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	85¼
200	Erie Railway s10	64⅛	50	do s60	84¾
1200	do	64⅛	450	Cleve. & Tol. R.	70
100	do b30	64⅜	200	do b30	70⅛
200	do s30	64⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	82⅛
200	do s10	64⅜	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	57
200	do	64¾	100	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	92

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5—P. M.

The Stock market, without showing much activity, has ruled quite steady to-day, the political events of yesterday appearing to have little if any effect upon it. Governments, with only a moderate movement, were a shade lower, selling at 104⅛@104¼ at the First Board for the sixes of 1881, and without sales at the Second. State securities were quiet and without change. Railroad bonds showed their accustomed firmness and were in good demand. In Bank Stocks there was nothing of moment done. Pacific Mail was strong and ½ ℔ cent. higher. Nicaragua Transit, which fell to 4 yesterday, rallied to 5. The Coal Stocks were firm. Sales of Delaware and Hudson at 112, and Delaware, Lackawana and Western at 115. For Pennsylvania Coal 109 was bid and 109½ asked.

The Railroad list ruled rather steady at the First Board, but gave way some toward the close. Erie, old Stock, showed the most activity, the sales summing up between four and five thousand shares at 64@64½, ruling between the sessions at 64⅛@64¼, and at the Second Board at 64⅛@64¾. The Preferred Stock, with a less active movement, was without change at the morning session, and sold in the afternoon at 91½, buyer thirty, against the same price, regular, at the First Board. New-York Central was somewhat heavy, selling down to 104¾ at both the First and Second Boards. Hudson River closed dull at 77½ @¼ decline. Harlem was without change of importance.

In the Western list, Cleveland and Pittsburgh was the most active and the strongest, selling largely at 40, the highest price of yesterday. Toledo fell to 70, ⅜ decline. Illinois Central was steady at last evening's price. Michigan Central was ½ lower. Southern old was sold as high as 43⅞, ¼ advance, but receded to 43½. The Guaranteed was ½ lower. Galena was ½ and Rock Island ⅜ lower. Burlington and Quincy fell to 92. A small lot of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati was sold at 136, ½ advance.

Late in the afternoon, the following were the last figures as compared with Tuesday afternoon:

	Tues.	Wen.		Tues.	Wen.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104¼	104	N. Y. Central	105⅝	104¾
Treas. 7.30 ℔ cts	105¼	105	Erie Common	64⅛	64⅜
U. S. 5s, 1874	93	92¾	Erie Preferred	91⅝	91
Missouris	53	53¼	Hudson	78	77¼
Tennessees	55	55⅛	Mich. Central	91¾	91¼
Pacific	124¼	124⅛	Mich. Southern	43⅝	43¼
Panama	154	155	Illinois Central	81¾	81¾
Rock Island	82⅞	82¾	Toledo	70⅛	69¾
Galena	85⅛	85⅛	Pittsburgh	39⅝	40⅛
Harlem	21¼	21¼	Mich. Guarant'd	85⅛	84⅞

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107½	Broadway	130
Merchants'	101½	Ocean	87
Mechanics'	106	Bank of the Republic	98
Union	100	Hanover	86
America	115	Metropolitan	105
Phœnix	103	Citizens'	100
North River	95	Grocers'	88
Tradesmen's	104¾	Shoe and Leather	100½
National	97	Importers' & Traders'	101
Merchants' Exchange	93½	Park	114½
Commerce	97		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	75
Erie firsts, '68	115	Chi. & N. W. firsts, a'd	58
Erie thirds, '83	106	Chi. & N. W. seconds	32
Erie fourths, '80	101	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	50
Erie fifths, '88	99¼	Lack. & W. Bonds	108
Hudson firsts, '69	114	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	108
Hudson thirds, '75	101	Tol. & Wab. firsts	98
Hudson Conv., '67	97½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	82
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	110	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	83
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Gal. & Chi. 1sts ext'd	110
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c., '69-'72	110	Galena & Chi. 2ds	108
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ℔ c., '82	114	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. seconds	94	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103½
Nor. Ind. Gos. line, '68	103	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	112
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	105	N. Jer. Cen. 2ds	110
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	106
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	98¼	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94½
T. H. & A. secs., pref.	81	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	72½
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	102	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101½
Chi. & N. W. G. Bay Ex.	90	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	100
Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex.	90	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	74
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	89		

The price of Gold opened at a decline of 1@1½ ℔ cent. from yesterday. The lowest sales were at 129½ ℔ cent. The decline was subsequently recovered, with sales at 131@131½ ℔ cent. Another downward turn then took place, and the price closed 130⅜ ℔ cent. The United States Custom-house notes have ruled at 125¾@126. The *Australasian*, to-day, takes out $281,106. In foreign Exchange there has been little done. Some sales of first-class sterling were made this morning at 145, and, without any transactions of much importance, the market gives evidence of a firmer feeling this afternoon.

There is no change of moment in the Money Market. There is a good demand for Money on temporary use, 5 ℔ cent. being the usual rate. Strictly first-class paper is in good request, at 4@5 ℔ cent. for short to long, with a limited supply.

The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for the month of October were:

1862............$239,910 86|1861............$173,260 89
Increase............$65,649 97

Of the Michigan Southern Railroad:

1862............$325,018 25|1861............$274,948 76
Increase............$50,069 49

Of the Rock Island Railroad:

1861............$147,169|1862............$153,127
Increase............$6,758 00

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the opening of books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The importance of this matter will command attention without any comment on our part. It will be seen that the books are to remain open for two weeks at least, from noon of Nov. 5, 1862. In this City, subscriptions are received at the office of the Secretary, HENRY V. POOR, Esq., No. 54 William-street.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. RIGGS & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, in reference to the robbery of their Bank Box.

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.

I remind you that the adjourned meeting to consider the plans and purposes of certain of the Trustees, under the agreement for reorganization, is to be held THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 29 William-st., and that your attendance will be necessary if you would protect your rights in the matter.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1862. F. VOSE, Trustee, &c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 24 bbls. Ashes, 20,139 bbls. Flour, 506 bbls. and 414 bags Corn Meal, 157,261 bushels Wheat, 46,614 bushels Corn, 47 bushels Rye, 30,039 bushels Barley, 1,805 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Malt, 1,588 pkgs. Provisions, and 436 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and wanted, at $8 12½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The demand has been mainly for Rio and Santos, the sales of which add up 2,600 bags, part at from 29c.@31c. ℔ ℔. 235 packets Ceylon brought 32c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, and has been quoted up to 60c.@61c. for Middling, ℔ ℔.; sales have been reported of 1,750 bales.

FISH—Dry Cod have been salable and buoyant at $4 00@$4 50 ℔ cwt. Mackerel has been in lively demand, including No. 1 at $10 50@$11 50, and No. 3 at $4 25@$5 50 ℔ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, to-day, though prices have fallen off 5c. ℔ bbl. The reported sales since our last add up 11,800 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 55@$5 70; poor to choice extra State at $5 80 @$6 30, chiefly at $5 85@$6; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 55@$5 70; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 90@$8; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 65@$6 80 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 55	@$5 70
Extra State	5 80	@ 6 30
Superfine Western	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90	@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 65	@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 85	@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	6 35	@ 8 25
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 30	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is less active, at drooping rates; sales 1,200 bbls., at $6 30@$6 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and rather heavy; sales, to-day, 300 bbls. Extra, at $5 85@$8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $4 75@$5 90 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in rather more demand, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, $4 for MARSH's Caloric, and $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, and has declined 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. The reported sales since our last comprise 161,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 47@$1 55; Amber Western, at $1 38 @$1 41; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 32@$1 37½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 28@$1 30; Milwaukee Club, at $1 19@$1 27; Chicago Spring, at $1 12 @$1 21 ℔ bush. Corn is less active and rather lower. Sales since our last, 84,000 bushels, at 72c @74c., closing at 72c.@73c., for shipping Mixed Western; 66c.@71c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 59c.@65c. for unsound; 74c.@75c. for Yellow Western, and 75c.@76c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in moderate request, at 75c.@90c., according to quality, ℔ bush. Oats are less active, including Canada, at 59c.@61c.; Western, at 58c.@61c.; and State, at 60c.@62c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in demand and is firm at $1 45@$1 52½ ℔ bushel. Sales, 4,700 bushels.

Receipts of Breadstuffs by Lake at Oswego, from the Opening of Navigation to Nov. 1, in each of the last four Seasons:

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls	45,829	111,982	103,852	191,872
Wheat, bush	3,174,978	7,381,644	7,408,739	8,461,239
Corn, bush	658,977	4,506,736	4,903,008	3,576,836
Oats, bush	155,915	326,217	109,038	181,631
Barley, bush	514,238	1,056,766	926,005	775,147
Rye, bush	142,559	178,881	259,266	114,220
Peas, bush	63,026	38,403	69,855	88,439

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair request at 60c.@75c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Have been active and buoyant, including prime Buenos Ayres at 26½c.@27c., and Orinoco at 25½c.@26c., ℔ ℔. Stock of all kinds, 180,300 Hides, against 316,000 Hides same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in good request at from 18c.@26c. for ordinary to very choice New, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Pig has been in fair demand, including Scotch at from $31 50@$33, and No. 1 American at $30@$31, ℔ ton.

LEATHER—Sole has been active and buoyant. Stock diminishing.

NAILS—Have been freely purchased at 4c. for Cut, and 5c.@5½c. for Clinch, ℔ ℔.

PROVISIONS—Pork was quiet to-day, at $12 87½@$13 for Mess, and $11 62½@$11 87 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 800 bbls. Cut Meats rule quiet at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in less request, at 8c.@9½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is unaltered; sales, 1,200 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is inactive, at previous prices; sales since our last, 125 bbls., at $13 50@$14 25 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 for plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in good demand, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@24c. for common to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is less sought after, at 9c. @11c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been more active, and prices have favored sellers. Sales to-day 1750 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10c.@11¼c., and Cuba at 9¼c.@10c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 225,000 ℔s. at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls. in lots at 37c.@37½c., nearly all at 37c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were fair to-day, and rates were quoted firm. For Liverpool—Wheat, 50,000 bushels, in bulk and bags, at 8¾d.@9d.; Corn, 7,000 bushels, at 8¼d. ℔ bushel; and heavy goods, 70 tons, at 27s. 6d.@40s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, by a foreign vessel—Wheat, 13,000 bushels, at 12d. ℔ bushel; Apples, 5s. ℔ bbl.; heavy goods, 35s.@50s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, by a foreign vessel, 1,000 bbls., at 3s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels, at 9½d.@10½d. per bushel; and heavy goods, 85 tons, at 30s.@50s. ℔ ton. For Plymouth, a British brig, with Wheat, at 12d. ℔ bushel. For Dublin—A British bark with grain, on private terms. The latest characters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 1,116 tons, at an Eastern port, from Bucksport to Liverpool, Deals at 77s. 6d.; a British brig, 213 tons, to Genoa, and privilege of another port in the Mediterranean, and back, $3,600; a bark, 434 tons, to Malaga and back, about $4,400; a Prussian brig, 475 tons, to Antwerp, Wheat, 14d.; a brig, 304 tons, to New-Orleans, $3,000, thence to Europe and back to New-York, $1,200 ℔ month, or if to New-Orleans and back only, $5,000; a brig, 370 tons, to Marseilles, extra heavy pipe staves, $55; a British bark, 350 tons, to Lisbon, Wheat, 14d. in shipper's bags; a Dutch brig to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Flour $1 50 ℔ bbl.; a British brig, 172 tons, to Liverpool, Petroleum, 8s. 6d. and Tar 5s.; a British schooner, 175 tons, to Laguayra and Porto Cabello, $1,400; a British brig, 138 tons, to Demarara and back, $2,000; a British schooner, 136 tons to Martinique, $1 05, and back from Turks Islands, Salt, 9c.; a British brig, 322 tons, to Havana, $2,800; a brig, 310 tons to Matanzas, $2,650, and back from south side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, 40c.; one, 281 tons, to Havana, $1,775; a Br. brig, 374 tons, to St. Jago, about $2,000; a bark, 530 tons, from an Eastern port to Havana, Box Shooks, 37½c.; a Br. brig, 163 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $2,125; one, 160 tons, same voyage, $1,750; a brig, 220 tons, to North side Cuba, Hhd. Shooks, 67½c.; a Br. schr., from Turk's Island to New-York, Salt, 9c.; a schr. to Port Royal, $1 ℔ bbl.; ship *Carolius Magnus*, 1,449 tons, to Melbourne; a ship, 740 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; a bark, 570 tons, to Havre; a Br. ship, 599 tons, to Liverpool, with 4,500@5,000 bbls. Petroleum; a Br. bark, 278 tons, to Liverpool, London, or a port in Scotland, 2,500 Petroleum; one, 536 tons, to London, Provisions; a Br. brig, 281 tons, to the Windward; a brig, 280 tons, to Havana; a bark, 387 tons, to Matanzas; a schr., 105 tons, to Nassau, N. P.; a Br. schr., 107 tons, to Matamoras, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 22
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 23
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 30
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.

FROM AMERICA.

Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 15
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Edinburgh*, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at..............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

S. S. P.—MUST BE AT NO. 10 THIS EVENING.
EUGENE.

DRY GOODS.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded: for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHern New-York will hold the regular stated session in Odd Fellow's Hall, corner Grand-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out

"THE NEW METALLIC CURRENCY."—Applications for stamping business cards on the new metallic currency to be made to S. GAULT, patentee, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Speed the Plough.

WINTER GARDEN—The Lady of Lyons.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jack Cade.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Postillion of Lonjumeau.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tirrell's California.

CHURCH IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, (between Fifth and Sixth avenues.)—Grand Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Ashby's Gap, we learn by our dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, was taken quiet possession of by our forces on Monday evening—the rebels retreating, and leaving us in undisturbed possession of the mountains, from which a good view of the Shenandoah Valley and Winchester could be obtained. No large body of the enemy was discovered. Piedmont was occupied by the cavalry and artillery under Pleasanton and Averill on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning they pushed on, and after a spirited skirmish, occupied Marquette, and obtained command of the approaches to Manassas and Chester Gap, on the left of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning will be found of the highest importance. It is intimated that dispatches of grave import have been handed to the Government by the French Minister, and foreign complications are broadly hinted at. Important changes in the Cabinet and in military commands are also mentioned as sure to occurr during the present week.

In the extreme front, toward Gordonsville, that portion of Gen. Sickles' command sent forward to look after the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, report having found it in much better order than expected. The bridge at Broad Run is so little injured that it can be repaired in a few hours, and Ketch Run bridge is entirely uninjured. Our troops yesterday held the country in the vicinity of Brentville, and had driven the rebel patrols upon Warrenton Junction. The total rebel force there is believed to be not more than 3,000 infantry, with corresponding numbers of cavalry and artillery.

In regard to the situation in Virginia, the Washington *Chronicle*, of yesterday, says: "Indications convince us that a battle is imminent. The secret foes of the Republic, here and at Baltimore, have lately become nervous as to the issue, which is probably a good harbinger of victory. They may rest assured that a sufficient army is held in reserve not alone to defend the Capital, but to protect Maryland and Pennsylvania from another invasion. As we press back their front, we take care to secure our rear."

Late Richmond papers, received by flag of truce at Fortress Monroe, contain various matters of interest which we transfer to our columns. The *Dispatch*, of the 1st inst., insists that Lee had not evacuated Winchester, as reported, but still held that place, with his cavalry pickets beyond Bunker's Hill and east of Charlestown. Mobile, Charleston, and probably Savannah, the rebels think, are soon to be attacked by the land and naval forces of the National Government, and it is thought better that they should be burned rather than fall into our hands. The yellow fever appears to be still raging at Wilmington with considerable violence, especially among the negroes. Another rebel pirate is announced as ready to sail from one of the Southern ports, the second officer of which is Charles Caroll Hicks.

In our correspondence from Port Royal will be found the particulars of the illness and death of Gen. Mitchel, announced yesterday morning. The doctors, it seems, are not decided as to the character of the fever which caused his death, but there is little doubt that it was yellow fever, probably brought to Port Royal in some of the vessels from Key West. The disease has been particularly fatal at Gen. Mitchel's headquarters, some three or four prominent officers having been stricken down by it, including the General's two sons, members of his Staff. At last accounts, however, they were likely to recover. Gen. Brannan succeeded Gen. Mitchel in the command, and issued a feeling order in relation to his death.

The rebel Gen. Price is reported at Gen. Grant's headquarters to have moved south from Holly Springs, either with a view of attacking Corinth single handed, or forming a junction at Huntsville or Tuscumbia with Bragg, thence to make a combined attack on Corinth. The defenses of Corinth are being strengthened on an extended scale. Over one hundred buildings in the line of the fortifications, now completed, have been appraised and torn down. The seminary building is now used as a hospital, but will probably be destroyed, since it is in the range of our guns. The Tishomingo House, a very large building, situated in the center of the town, just beside the railroad track, is to be converted into a hospital, for which it is well adapted.

It was reported on Monday at Louisville, that Bragg's army was at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and that 1,500 rebel cavalry were at Somerset, Ky.

Gen. Lew. Wallace received his orders by mail, at Louisville, to report to Gen. Grant at Corinth, and will be given an important command in the Department of the Tennessee.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 1st inst., says that four prisoners were received at Libby Prison, on the day previous. They gave their names as James G. Baston, Wm. Williams, Joseph H. Pate and Jacob Rafle. They were captured at the mouth of the Rappahannock. Baston was the master of the ship *Alleghanian*, Williams first mate and Pate pilot. This seems to set at rest the question of the manner in which the *Alleghanian* was destroyed.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, says that there are rumors in Washington that there will be a change in the Cabinet. Judge Huntingdon, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for Indiana, having died lately, there is a vacancy in that Circuit. It is believed to have been offered to Secretary Smith, of the Interior Department. Judge Otto, of Indiana, and Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Usher, are spoken of to fill the place in the Cabinet, if Secretary Smith accepts.

GENERAL NEWS.

There appears to be no reason to doubt that Horatio Seymour is elected Governor of the State by a majority of about 6,000 votes. His friends claim a larger majority, but we cannot find it in the returns. The Congressional delegation will stand—Democrats, 17; Republicans, 13; Independent, 1. The complexion of the Legislature is not changed, though the Republican majority in the Assembly is considerably reduced.

Gov. Andrew's majority in the State of Massachusetts is about 20,000. To the Senate, 34 Republicans are elected and 6 People's Union men. To the House, 179 Republicans and 34 People's Union men are elected.

The New-Jersey election has terminated in the success of Parker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by about 10,000 majority—a Democratic gain of about 19,000 over the last vote for Governor. Of the Congressmen, four Democrats and one Republican are elected, and both branches of the Legislature will be largely Democratic—thus securing the election of a Democratic United States Senator.

The returns from Illinois indicate the election of five, and, perhaps, seven Republicans, and seven Democrats, to Congress. Two Districts are reported as doubtful.

The steamship *Australasian*, which left this port on Wednesday for Liverpool, will call off Cape Race, weather permitting, on Saturday night or Sunday morning. Dispatches for Europe can be transmitted until Saturday noon, through the agency of Geo. Stokes, Esq., No. 145 Broadway, New-York.

The Stock Market was comparatively steady yesterday; no apparent effects either way being produced by the result of the election. Gold was 1 ℘ cent. lower.

Breadstuffs were depressed and cheaper, yesterday. Cotton was in fair demand, at higher prices. Sugars and Coffee were in good request, as were also Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Fish and Tallow. Provisions were lightly dealt in. The auction sales of Millinery Goods, Ribbons and Carpetings, passed off quite satisfactorily, the attendance having been good, and the bidding spirited. The Freight market exhibited more activity and firmness, with 607 vessels of all classes in port.

The Lesson of the Day.

It is agreed on all hands that dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war has been one of the main causes of the heavy popular verdicts against the Administration. Had the canvass turned *solely* on that point, the votes would substantially have all gone the same way. Those who gave their ballots on the side of the Administration did so *in spite of*, not by reason of, its management of the war, and because they considered that the election involved other issues yet more vital. They believed, and still believe, that the motive of the leaders of the Opposition was not the invigoration of the war, but its discontinuance. And yet they cannot doubt that the great body of the Opposition were actuated by an honest desire that the war should be effectively pushed on, and that they meant that their votes should weigh "to that extent—no more."

If the results of this triumph of the Opposition shall indeed be confined to that, no good patriot will grieve over it. At all events it is the duty of the Administration to be admonished by it, to that degree at least, and to see well to it that henceforth, *come what may*, the conduct of the war shall be as energetic as hitherto it has been languid.

Undeniably the President has been in a cruel dilemma. If he interfered, by any decided step, to urge forward a military movement against the disposition of the Generals, he was sure to excite an outcry, both in the army and among the people, for unprofessional intermeddling; and yet for all the inaction of the same Generals he, and he alone, was held accountable. It was at one time considered demonstrated that Gen. McClellan was over-cautious and unnecessarily slow; and an attempt was made to supersede him by Gen. Pope, who previously had acquired distinction for promptness and activity. Yet we all know what opposition that change excited both in the army and out of it, and how the President, in the end, was absolutely forced to beg Gen. McClellan to resume his command. So, too, of Gen. Buell, in the chief Western Department. The President, out of all patience with the failure of that commander to overtake Bragg, when invading Kentucky, removed him from his command; but the telegraphic remonstrances against it came so thick and strong from both army officers and leading citizens in Kentucky, that he was obliged in six hours to reinstate him—the consequence of which was that Bragg escaped from Kentucky with as perfect impunity as he entered it, and the Administration has to bear the odium.

With such experiences, it is not singular that the President should latterly have been so much disposed to leave the Generals to their own inspirations. It is understood that he explicitly promised Gen. McClellan, on his resumption of command four months ago, to make him absolute master of his own movements; and yet it is the almost unbroken military inaction of that period which has contributed more than anything else to the popular demonstration against the President which we have just witnessed. Only two battles have been fought in the department, and both, for all aggressive purposes, were nearly fruitless. Now, without passing any opinion as to where the real blame lies, it is yet evident that the people hold the Administration responsible for it. The President has no alternative but to accept that responsibility, and henceforth to shape his conduct accordingly. With his whole mind and soul he must hereafter take care that the war shall be pushed on with the utmost energy.

What should be his relations, then, to the Generals in the field? The same precisely as to civil functionaries. It is his business to see that all public servants, whatever their character, *do their work*. But it is said that military work is purely professional, and that therefore the President cannot judge of it. Nothing is more fallacious. There is the same practical test here as in all other modes of action. That test is progress and success. It takes science to build a ship, but it takes no science to judge correctly whether the builder you have employed is diligent at his work, or whether your ship, when completed, is a success or a failure. So the President cannot himself lead an army; but he can tell as well as any other man whether our armies are or are not energetically led; and when the battle is finished, or the campaign over, he can know as positively as anybody whether it has proved an advantage, or the reverse. If it has proved an advantage, it is his business to commend its leader, and, if practicable, to promote him; if it has proved otherwise, it is just as much his business, unless some valid reason can be shown for the failure, to supersede him, by some one believed to be more competent. This last duty should be exercised unflinchingly, without the slightest regard to personal interposition or to popular clamor. The President has no right to prescribe particular plans or movements. These belong solely to the officers, who alone are qualified, by military science, to determine them. But that there should be plans and movements of some kind, and that these should be carried forward to a successful issue, with all possible vigor, he is bound to secure.

We sincerely deplore the results of the recent elections, in some of their bearings. But so far as they are calculated to remind the President of past remissness in suffering this war to be unduly prolonged, and to stimulate him to new endeavor, we accept them as a benefit. The people will not, and should not, believe but that the undaunted host now under the old flag can plant it where they will. They are anxious it shall be done and done quickly, even though battle have to follow upon the heels of battle, and the path to final triumph be but one broad track of blood. Let the President henceforth grant no tolerance to those Generals who continue backward, and no favor to those Generals who go forward, except as it shall be earned by substantial success. Whatever else the people may mean, they certainly mean *action*. The President should take it as the lesson of the day, and enforce it, without fear or favor, upon the army and navy, of which he is the Commander-in-Chief.

Gov. Seymour and the War.

Gov. Seymour has been elected. Of this result there can be no longer any doubt. He comes into office on the first of January—long after the draft will have been completed. He will send to the Legislature a Message embodying his views on the war,—but as they have already been fully set forth in his public speeches, that document can contain nothing very new. The moral effect of his election, both at home and abroad, will be considerable: beyond that, it is not easy to see how it can have any marked influence on the practical conduct of affairs.

We are inclined to think that Gov. Seymour will not find his new position a bed of roses. His canvass has excited expectations which he will not find it easy to satisfy. He has been elected mainly by men who are discouraged by the inactivity of the Administration. His election is a protest against the immobility and inefficiency of our armies. Tens of thousands of true and loyal men have voted for him merely because they desired a change. Others had a vague idea that his election would stop the war,—prevent the draft,—reinstate *habeas corpus*,—release the country from taxation,—bring back the South to obedience, and without any more fighting, restore the integrity of the Union. *How* all this was to be done, no one knew. The ways and means were not brought into the canvass. But everybody saw that under the present *régime* everything was very badly managed; and the mass of mankind act upon palpable and acknowledged evils, rather than from any clear perception of the methods of their removal.

Gov. Seymour, if he does anything at all, must meet these popular expectations. He will be called on to give more vigor to the war, and at the same time release the people from the burdens which war involves. He will be expected to sustain the Government, and withhold the aid which the Government requires. He must at once swell the armies and prevent the draft—fill the treasury and avert taxation—prosecute the war, and at the same time give the country all the blessings of peace. He will be utterly powerless to do any of these things. Unless he is willing to bring the State authorities into direct and armed collision with the National Government. He cannot lift a finger to thwart any of its measures. He cannot prevent the draft; he cannot discourage enlistments; he cannot diminish by a farthing the weight of necessary taxation; he cannot release a single prisoner from Fort Lafayette, nor protect from just punishment a single rebel spy in the prosecution of his calling. All these hopes—the offspring of delusion and falsehood—he must of necessity disappoint. The moment he should attempt to justify them by any such practical measures as would be required, he would stand forth an open and acknowledged accomplice in the rebellion; and none of his loyal supporters would tolerate that for a single moment.

Gov. Seymour has but one course to pursue,—and this we are glad to see some of his most sagacious supporters are already pressing upon him. *He must insist upon a more vigorous prosecution of the war.* He must aid it by all the means in his power. He must bring all the powers and all the influences of his position to bear upon this result. He must urge vigorous counsels in the Cabinet, and decisive action in the field. This is the only way in which he can aid in bringing the war to a speedy end, consistently with the honor of the country and the loyal instincts of the people. Any other course will bring him into direct collision, not only with the Government, but with the patriotic impulses of the very men to whom he owes his election.

But he will find this course by no means free from obstacles. It will bring him into direct conflict with the *leaders* of his party, to whom he owes his nomination. He was selected as their candidate because he was known to be personally opposed to the war. He had declared at the very outset that "successful coercion by the North would be just as revolutionary as successful secession by the South." His whole public action had been in harmony with this declaration. He had contributed nothing to the war, or to the public enthusiasm which sustained it. On the contrary, he had denounced the action of the Government in every form, and had thus made himself the proper representative of those whose highest ambition is to restore the old political relations with the leaders of the South, and, by means of that, to renew their control of public power and patronage. He dare not run counter to their wishes, for he not only owes to them his present position, but all his hopes of future advancement depend upon their approval.

Gov. Seymour's position is thus certain to be one of no little embarrassment. It remains to be seen how he will meet the difficulties by which it is surrounded. One thing is very certain:—if the Government at Washington is still capable of being stimulated to action by the pressure of peril, it can smile at any attempts which Gov. Seymour may make to thwart or embarrass its prosecution of the war. Our own apprehensions, we are free to confess, turn upon that contingency. We fear the inactivity of the National Executive far more than the hostility of the Governor elect.

The Advance of Our Army.

The country will hail with hearty exultation the news that the Army of the Potomac is advancing upon the rebel forces in Virginia. Its inaction since the battle of Antietam, in the absence of any apparent reason, has weighed like a nightmare upon the public mind. The people began to suspect that no further attempts upon the rebel army were to be made this Fall,—and that our army was to go into Winter quarters, content with having saved Pennsylvania and Maryland, with the Capital at Washington, from rebel occupation. It is to the despondency and discouragement to which this suspicion gave rise, far more than to any other cause, that the result of the recent elections is due.

Now that the Army of the Potomac is actually in motion, the public heart will take fresh courage. The country will again begin to hope that the Administration intends to crush the rebellion,—not by time, not by delay, not by proclamations and the suspension of *habeas corpus*,—but by *fighting*. The people have long ago come to the conclusion that it can be done in no other way. It is a question of battalions and not of words,—of cannon, and not of "olive branches." We must *conquer* a peace, or we can have none; and the only possible way of ending the war is felt to be by fighting it through,—as promptly and as vigorously as possible. For the Army of the Potomac to go into Winter quarters now would be to act in defiance of this just popular sentiment, and, in the judgment of the country, to abandon all hope of subduing the rebellion. It would give the rebels time to recruit their strength, to augment their numbers and their supplies, to enlist the sympathy and coöperation of foreign Powers, and thus increase vastly their chances of final success.

The advance of the army inspires the hope of better things. So far as we can judge, that advance looks to the destruction of the rebel army. The movements, thus far, indicate a purpose on McClellan's part to cut the rebels off from railroad communication with Richmond,—to crowd them back into the Shenandoah Valley, and take Richmond before they can reach it; or to overtake and force them to a decisive engagement on the way thither. The fact that Burnside and Sigel are in the advance, gives assurance that the movement is to be pushed with vigor; and we trust that in whatever positions they may take, they are to be supported and maintained by the whole power of the army.

We have heard it suggested that the object of this advance on the part of Gen. McClellan is simply to interpose his army directly between the rebel forces and Washington, and thus protect the Capital. We trust there is no foundation for such an opinion. Washington has been "protected" in this expensive manner long enough. The war has been prolonged a year mainly that the Capital might be "safe." Its safety must now be secured by other means. Unless it can be made permanently safe by the destruction of the rebel armies and the extinction of the rebellion, it may as well be abandoned. Unless we are to have the Union restored, we do not need Washington for a Capital.

We take it for granted that this advance of Gen. McClellan upon the rebel army is a reality and not a sham,—that it means *fight* and not *strategy*, and that due care will be taken by the Government to secure from it substantial and decisive results.

A Point of Some Importance.—The *National Intelligencer* suggests, that under the Confiscation act of the last session of Congress, Gen. Sherman, Military Governor of Memphis, has no right to *permit* slaves who have escaped from service, and come within our lines, to return to their masters. Hitherto, while he refuses to allow them to be forcibly taken away, he has allowed them to return if they desire it. The Confiscation act provides that all slaves of persons in rebellion "escaping from such persons, and taking refuge within the lines of the army, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free." The *Intelligencer* deems this conclusive, and doubts Gen. Sherman's right to return them to Slavery, even with their own consent.

However the question of *right* may be decided, good policy would evidently dictate that Gen. Sherman should not permit their return. In the first place, they may be *spies*, and may have been sent within our lines for the express purpose of "returning" with such information as they can gather meantime. Their services, moreover, must be valuable to our army, and as they are captives of war, we are clearly entitled to them. We do not see why this particular class of "captives of war" should be allowed a freedom of action denied to all others.

Winter Work in the Southwest.

We suppose our various armies and military detachments in the Southwestern States will very soon now be beginning their Winter's work. We have a heavy column of troops in Northwestern Arkansas, and a column in Eastern Arkansas, on the line of the Mississippi. We have the large army of Gen. Grant at Memphis, with detachments on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, including the veteran force with which Rosecrans lately defeated the combined rebel columns at Iuka and Corinth. We have in Kentucky the magnificent army lately under Buell, but now headed by that valorous soldier, Rosecrans. We have also considerable detachments at Nashville and at other points in Tennessee, which, in case of offensive forward movements, could be united with the main body or bodies. Beside all these, we have the late army of Cumberland Gap, in Western Virginia, which is prepared to coöperate either with the movements of the Southwestern armies or with the movements of Gen. McClellan.

These armies have done comparatively little during the Summer and Fall months. It has been a long season of indolence and repose. The soldiers, it is very true, have perhaps, after all, had enough work. They have had long lines of railroads to guard, posts to occupy, garrison duty to perform, curious and wonderful manœuvres to execute, and small detachments of them were continually falling into difficulty and danger, and frequently into the enemy's hands. But the result of it all has been loss and not gain, petty and inconsequential action, not combined and victorious movements. The Southwestern army, viewed as a whole, has been practically inactive, or engaged in labors which were fruitless. It has lost and suffered more by sickness and demoralization, consequent upon this condition of affairs, than it would have lost had it, after the fall of Nashville, been moved into East Tennessee, where it would certainly have put a check upon rebel operations, and menaced the Confederacy at very vital points. It is now quite evident that all our griefs and disasters in the Southwest have been owing to the amazing tactics and policy of Gen. Don Carlos Buell, from whom the country had hoped so much.

The army of the Southwest, like the army of Virginia, has been greatly strengthened of late by the addition of new recruits. Several of the Northwestern States have entirely filled their quotas of troops under both calls of the President; and a large proportion of them have been already sent to the field. We hear no complaints from that section of want of shoes or shirt-collars, no outcry about deficiency in supplies, arms or men. All that is needed there, as in the East, is bold and skillful leadership.

The work to be done in the Southwest is considerable; but not near as great as some might suppose from the vastness of the field. There are comparatively few points to be occupied in order to bring the whole region under Federal authority. The principal part of this work is in East Tennessee and on the Mississippi River, and the places to be reoccupied, and the strength of the rebel armies to be defeated, are all well known to the country. We most earnestly hope that now that everything is ready, that there are abundance of troops, that the weather is cool and favorable, and the work is practicable—that Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Grant and Gen. McClernand will lose not a day in setting about it enthusiastically and determinedly. If the patience of the people of the East has been worn into disheartenment, that of the West has almost settled into despair.

Mercy to the Sioux.—We are very glad to learn from Washington that it is not the purpose of the Government to deal in a sanguinary manner with the lately belligerent red men of Minnesota. The large number of "big Injuns," of all grades and dignities, and with all sorts of unpronounceable names, who had been condemned to the gallows, will be respited, and subjected to some punishment which will be more effective in preventing outbreaks in the future. The war, if such it may be called, is entirely over. A mere show of power on the part of the Government put an end to the difficulties; and Gen. Pope has had no use whatever for the large number of men that were assigned to his department. The whole thing seems to have been but a burst of rage on the part of the redskins, incited by the atrocious injustice to which they had been subjected; and their savage fury being raised, they fell upon the white settlers, and slew them indiscriminately. Most of the Indians who were condemned had given themselves up to justice, declaring their innocence, and asserting that the massacres were the work of a few bad men among them—as indeed seems to have been the case.

But while we think it well that the accused Sioux are not to be all hung, it will certainly be very bad policy to let them, or any of their tribe, remain in Minnesota. The exasperation of the settlers against the Indians continues intense, and they fiercely demand not only the execution of these men, but the entire extermination of the tribe—men, squaws and pappooses. They declaim loudly against the policy of the Government; and it is almost certain that, if it is carried out, and the Indians are permitted to remain in the State, they will be quickly taken in hand by the settlers and exterminated.

The whole tribe should at once be removed from Minnesota, and taken down to the Indian Territory; or, what seems still more feasible, the plan which has been proposed in the able though sanguinary pamphlet of Mr. Taylor, of Minnesota, should be carried out, and the tribe be removed to Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, where they will never more molest or be molested by the white man. The Sioux, who are east of the Missouri, are but 15,000 in number, with 3,000 warriors; and part of their annuities should be applied to getting them from Minnesota. This would pacify the settlers and save the Indians. There can be no rest nor safety for any one of them while they remain where they are.

The Alabama Pursued by English Cruisers—John Bull Avenges His Own Ox.—Now that the bold rover Semmes has taken to goring British oxen, his career is likely to be interrupted by the navy of the flag which has covered, in his case, so great a multitude of sins.

Upon receiving the information that Capt. Semmes had disregarded the certificates of a British Consul, and in the face of the British Consular seal, regularly affixed to papers establishing the British ownership of certain property on board of a vessel captured by him had deliberately proceeded to burn that property with the vessel which contained it, the British Consul in this City, we are informed, immediately took steps to represent these transactions most forcibly to Admiral Milne, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's squadron in the American waters. The Admiral, upon receiving the representations of the Consul, forthwith ordered three British men-of-war in pursuit of the *Alabama*, with orders, as we understand, to overhaul that vessel of wrath, and convey her to some British port, where her violations of international law may be judicially inquired into.

We do not desire the destruction of this scourge of the American seas by British hands. It becomes us to clear our own waters of our own rebels, and we should be sorry to have the work of Mr. Welles done for him by Mr. Consul Archibald and Rear-Admiral Milne. But, if the *Alabama* is only to be arrested in her merciless and lawless career by these means, we may at least be thankful for the relief which this arrest will bring to our commerce, and we hope that the incident may have a wholesome effect upon our British kinsfolk, who have been so ready with their sympathies in the service of the Confederate South.

From the career of Capt. Semmes they may safely infer the difficulties they would be called upon to deal with were the Southern Confederacy once fairly established as a Power in the world. Into that Confederacy would rapidly be garnered all that is law-despising, disorderly, reckless, and prone to mischief in the American populations. That passion for military excitement and vagabond "extensions of area" which was unjustly imputed to the whole Union before the outbreak of secession, is native to the hearts of the men of the Gulf, and fostered by the economical conditions of Slavery. Its gratification would be sought in all directions, and at the expense of all nations. Capt. Semmes, snapping his fingers at consular certificates in his fierce haste to destroy the "enemy's" property, is a lively type of the Confederacy as it would conduct itself were it a fixed fact in the world.

We trust that England will ponder the instruction which exists for her in this episode of the war, and that, in catching the *Alabama*, she may catch something more important still, a juster apprehension of the real nature and aims of the authority which has let the *Alabama* loose upon mankind.

Lack of Fuel in the Southern States.—The rebel States seem likely to be seriously incommoded by a failure in their supply of coal. The Richmond *Examiner* acknowledges, in a recent issue, the severe straits to which rebeldom is already reduced from the scarcity of this potent mineral, of which the North has heretofore furnished the chief supply. This writer draws a touching picture of the "cheerless homes and shivering want," and of the "wistful gaze of men who offer double price in vain, as fuel cannot be had." The people, he adds, "are becoming restless under the present condition of affairs, and Government is urged to adopt some summary method of allaying popular discontent."

This want of coal in rebeldom is not to be wondered at. Of the 154 millions of tons produced in the United States during 1860, the loyal States yielded 134 millions; while of the 20 millions of tons obtained from States now accessible to the rebels, Virginia produced 9½ millions, Kentucky 6¾ millions, Tennessee 3½ millions, and the rest of the Slave States only 158,000 tons.

Thus it is evident that Kentucky and Tennessee yield one-half of the coal which has been commanded by the Confederates. Now, according to present appearances, we shall soon cut them off altogether from the vast supplies of this as well as other munitions of war which they have too long enjoyed in these two States. If we succeed in this indispensable task, the coal which can be still procured in the South will be quite insufficient for the domestic purposes of the discontented people.

With such a scarcity of this contraband mineral, the manufacturing enterprise and the naval combinations on which so much boastful oratory has been poured forth will be checked, and, at least for the present, the subjects of King Cotton must count on the harassing hostility of King Coal.

Gov. Seward and Mr. Buchanan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are just out of an election which should teach Republicans the necessity of Union among ourselves, if it teaches nothing else. Why, then, should the *Evening Post* continue its attacks upon Gov. Seward? The letter of yesterday, charging that Mr. Buchanan consulted with Gov. Seward constantly and daily during the last four months of his Administration is a malicious calumny. There is not the slightest color of truth in it. During that four months Gov. Seward did not, on any occasion, counsel with, or even *speak* with Mr. Buchanan, upon the subject of secession or rebellion.

T. W.

IMPORTANT FRON WASHINGTON

The Feeling in Washington Regarding the Elections.

Dispatches of Grave Importance from the French Government.

What Gen. Halleck Thinks of a Foreign War.

Changes to Take Place in the Cabinet and in the Army.

Gen. Hunter to Again Command the Department of the South.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

The feeling in Washington to-day, in view of the general success of the Democrats in the late elections, is one of gloomy anticipations. Most regard it as a rebuke of the Administrative feebleness of the Government, but fear that the effect will be still further to increase its timidity and irresolution. Secretary Seward was with the President quite early this morning, and Secretary Chase soon afterward.

PROBABLE FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

Dispatches of the gravest importance, and which may effect a change in the whole aspect of the war, were to-day submitted by the French Legation to the Secretary of State.

Gen. Halleck expresses the belief that a foreign war, necessitating a levy *en masse* of our whole population, would not be an evil without large compensating benefits. He expresses the belief that the North has not yet begun to develop its possible resources.

CABINET MEETING—RUMORED IMPORTANT CHANGES

An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, and an adjournment had to this evening, when it reassembled at 8 o'clock—Gen. Halleck being present, on special invitation of the President. It's believed that decisions of more ultimate importance than any yet made in the course of the war, have been arrived at, and will be announced before the end of the week. The air is pregnant with rumors of military and Cabinet changes. Military changes are positive, and it is believed that certain Cabinet Ministers regard these changes as a condemnation, giving them no alternative but to resign.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

In consequence of Gen. Mitchel's death, Gen. Hunter will return to the Department of the South the moment he is relieved from duty on the Military Commission. Lieut. Edward W. Smith, Fifteenth United States Infantry, has been commissioned as his Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major.

GEN. DIX'S THEORY OF THE REBEL OPERATIONS.

We have to-day heard the opinions of three Major-Generals, and these opinions are the reflex of all military opinions here, to the effect that the view of the rebel programme entertained by Major-Gen. Dix, and exclusively set forth in this column some days ago, is the correct one, and that the rebels are actively retiring, with a view of concentrating at Petersburgh, where Gen. Longstreet, with his vanguard, is already in command, for the purpose of making an attack on Suffolk and Yorktown, capturing the supplies and vast stores of heavy artillery left behind in the latter place on the abandonment of the Peninsula; and then making an attack in force upon Fortress Monroe, which Gov. Letcher has declared to be the one point essential to the sovereignty of the State of Virginia and the safety of the Confederate Gove rnment.

THE PRESIDENT AND GOV. CURTIN.

Owing to reported disagreements between the Administration and Gov. Curtin, the visit of the latter here, yesterday, was regarded as significant. Its object, however, was a conference, invited by the President, on military affairs generally, and particularly so far as they related to Pennsylvania. The Governor expressed anxiety for such a protection of the border, now that Gen. McClellan had changed his base of operations, as would be effective in preventing another invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the enemy. The President freely recognized the importance of the matter, and promised that should a necessity for more ample protection than that now made arise, proper steps would at once be taken to carry out the suggestions of Gov. Curtin.

The subject of the order providing for enlistments of men for the regular army from the volunteers was touched upon, and the Governor expressed his decided belief that to carry it out now, while every nerve was strained to fill the volunteer regiments which, by the casualties of the field, had been reduced to mere skeletons, would be attended with serious dissatisfaction. The putting of drafted men into old regiments was also discussed, the Governor, while expressing an earnest desire to further in every way the filling up of old regiments, stated that the law under which the draft was made, distinctly provides that the men so drafted shall elect their own officers, and that the men in all the camps refused to consent to the other arrangement. He would, nevertheless, render every possible aid to the Government in any measure best calculated to improve the condition of the army and to speedily conquer the enemy.

The interview was of a character entirely friendly, the reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 154.

It is understood that the General Order of the War Department authorizing the withdrawal of men from volunteer organizations to fill the ranks of favored regulars, was drafted at Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and was transmitted for promulgation to the Adjutant-General, who published it substantially as received. The manifest injustice of the Order as originally published, has already caused its modification; and it doubtless will be still further modified in deference to the unanimous protest of volunteer officers against its provisions for the diminution of their commands. Such an order could not but have the effect of disastrously encouraging insubordination in the army,—any soldiers of volunteers who might receive unpleasant orders from their own officers, being thus given the option of deserting to the regulars at a moment's notice.

THE MODIFICATION OF GENERAL ORDER NO. 154.

The modification of the order to enlist volunteers into the regular army so as to require that only ten men be taken from each company or battery for regular regiments, will not have the effect of removing the dissatisfaction which prevails among volunteer officers. Many of the volunteer regiments are mere skeletons of from one to three hundred men, and if ten of the best men are selected from each company for the regulars, the officers and men remaining will be dispirited, and the result will perhaps be that Congress will obliterate all distinctions which now divide the army of the Union.

A REBEL NAVY BEING BUILT.

There can be no doubt that the rebels are again making formidable progress in the construction of a navy. We published the fact a few days since, that the English ship-yards are being used for the purpose of building large iron-clads for the rebel Government; the payment for which it is nearly certain is made from English sources. Two of these vessels have been seen by one of the persons from whom our information is derived.

We have positive assurance, also, from Richmond, that the new *Merrimac* is finished, and that two other similar vessels are under way. All these facts, with the recent exploits of Capt. Semmes, clearly indicate a hopefulness and fortitude on the part of the rebels, that promise us a stubborn struggle in their subjugation.

MORE IRON-CLADS.

It will be seen, from the advertisements of the Navy Department, that the Government is not asleep to the necessity of preparing for the coming struggle for the protection of our coasts and commerce on the high seas, now threatened by British built men-of-war sailing under the rebel flag. One or more iron-clad steamers are to be constructed, of about 7,300 tons burden, including machinery, with masts, spars and boats of iron, and all other equipments necessary for an efficient cruising ship of war.

The general specifications will be furnished by the Department, and bids will only be received from parties known to be able to execute the work. Each vessel to be delivered at a specified Navy Yard on the Atlantic coast.

A CANARD EXPLODED.

The statement that the Navy Department has contracted with certain parties in the North for the capture or destruction of the pirate *Alabama*, is untrue. The Department—which would, no doubt, be willing to pay handsomely for the accomplishment of that much to be desired object—has never even received a proposition on the subject from anybody.

THE INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.

It is not believed that any capital punishment will be visited upon the hostile Indians in the Northwest, the policy of the Government being averse to such a treatment of the Indians who have given themselves up. It is the mission of Assistant Secretary Usher, now in Minnesota, to adjust these difficulties, avoiding, so far as possible, all collision with the State Government.

GOV. MORTON.

Gov. Morton left for Harper's Ferry at ten o'clock this evening in a special train, tendered by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He goes to visit the Indiana troops, and review the arrangements made by Col. W. T. Dennis, Military Agent for the State.

THE WOMAN REBEL MAIL CARRIER.

Miss Buckner, the lady who was arrested, some days since, in the act of smuggling quinine and carrying a rebel mail through our lines, to-day cheaply purchased her release from imprisonment by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States of America.

REBEL SPIES CAUGHT.

Wm. R. Stone, of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, was sent down from Rockville on Tuesday, by the Provost-Marshal there, and turned over to Major Boster, who sent him to the Old Capitol prison. Stone has been living in Rockville ever since the battle of Antietam, and from his suspicious movements is supposed to have been a spy, in the service of the rebel Government.

Marshall Embrey and E. K. Davis, two citizens of Fairfax County, were arrested by some of our pickets on Monday, while prowling around our camps. They refused to take the oath of allegiance, and were accordingly sent to the Old Capitol.

DECISION OF INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

It has been decided by Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. C. F. Estee, that the *material* used in the manufacture of silverware is exempt from taxation. Manufacturers are only to be taxed on the value of the ware over that of the bullion used in its manufacture.

PROPOSED CONTRACTS.

Following is a list of contracts proposed to the War Department during the past week, by New-Yorkers:

John P. Morris & Sons offer Enfield Rifles, American manufacture, at $17 50 each, no tax, or $18 and pay tax.

John Pondir offers 1,300 "Chasseurs de Vincennes" at $16.

J. D. C. Outwater offers Austrian rifle muskets at $14 70 each.

Pondir & Wiekert offer to furnish 10,000 tons bullets at 1 1-10 cents per pound, Government to furnish lead.

E. K. Alburtis offers 500 "interchangeable" at $21 61.

Jason B. Downer, offers 35,000 Coles' portable tents, sustained by muskets, at $15 50 each.

J. M. Reynolds, of Brooklyn, offers to purchase horses for the Government. No terms specified.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

Surgeon-General Hammond has appointed the following examining Surgeons for the Pennsylvania drafted militia:

Dr. Norris, at Philadelphia.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson, at Harrisburgh.
Dr. R. C. Stiles, at Pittsburgh.

A NEW MILITARY PRISON.

Duff Green's "row" on Capitol Hill is being converted into a military prison, capable of holding from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. The buildings were formerly used as a "contraband" dépôt.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCE MITIGATED.

A private of a Missouri company of volunteers in Arkansas was recently found guilty, by Court-martial, of violating the seventh article of war, by resisting and striking a Lieutenant, who was aiding the officer of the day in quelling disorder. The accused pleaded to the charges and specifications that he was drunk and knew nothing of them; but two-thirds of the Court-marshal sentenced him to be shot to death. The proceedings having been submitted to the President of the United States, who made the following order:

The prisoner's offence in this case being to some extent the result of sudden passion, and not of premeditation, the sentence of death is mitigated to imprisonment for one year, commencing on the 25th of October, and to be dishonorably discharged from service with loss of pay and emoluments.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS.

The Commissary-General of Prisoners, Col. Hoffman, has charge of the United States officers and men on parole, and correspondence relating to them, as well as all details concerning them, will pass through him.

NAVY CHANGES.

Com. Theodorus Bailey has been detached from the command of Sackett's Harbor, and appointed to the command of the Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, in place of Acting Rear Admiral Lardner, detached on account of ill health.

Chas. S. Perley has been commissioned as Assistant-Paymaster of the Navy.

Dr. E. A. Arnold has been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads for duty, on board the steamer *Crusader*.

From California and the Sandwich Islands.

San Francisco, Monday, Nov. 3.

Business slightly more animated; sales 1,000 boxes Cincinnati Candles at 18¾c.; 200 bales Gunnies at 19c.; Dried Apples, 12c.; Butter, 27c.; Wheat, $1 60; Rio Coffee, 26c. Hops dull and declining. Domestic liquors, no sales.

Thirteen thousand dollars have been contributed by the people of Oregon to the National Sanitary Fund.

Sandwich Island dates are to the 11th October. The first bale of cotton from Maiaki had been received at Honolulu. The Island newspapers contend that cotton-growing will become extensive.

A Capt. Gibson has established a colony of Mormons on Lahia Island, causing much newspaper comment.

The Americans in Honolulu contributed $3,000 to the National Sanitary Fund.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

There is a moderate trade doing, with improved demand for groceries.

The Governor appoints the 27th inst. as Thanksgiving Day.

The roll of a new cavalry company, organizing in this city to go East and join some Massachusetts regiment, is full, and $20,000 are appropriated from the City Treasury toward paying their passage.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

Apprehensions of and Preparations for War with the United States—Movements of Troops—Political and Financial Movements, Etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Montreal, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

An uneasy feeling has prevailed in this city for some time; an undefined apprehension that Britain is on the eve of a contest with the United States, in which, of course, Canada would be involved. The daily steamers from Quebec have been quietly bringing up shot, and of late shell and a number of Armstrong guns, and on the 1st inst., we were startled by the announcement that the *Ariadne*, one of the finest frigates in the British navy, had passed Father Point on her way to Quebec, where she is now lying. The *Ariadne*, it seems, has brought up two troops of artillery and a quantity of stores. It is now said that a regiment from Halifax is coming into Canada, and that at least 10,000 men will be concentrated in this city during the Winter. In a Provincial town there are always plenty of people who know far better than anybody else the why and wherefore of every movement of every European or American potentate or politician. They now say that Admiral Wilkes' blockade of Bermuda is the cause of the reinforcement of the Canadian garrisons. How true this surmise may be, your readers can judge as well as your correspondent. I do hope, however, that nothing will occur to disturb the relations happily existing between this colony and the States. It cannot be doubted, that in the event of war, the population of Canada would espouse the cause of the mother country warmly, though not so enthusiastically as they did last Winter when the *Trent* affair occurred. The writings of Prof. Goldwin Smith, and the support his anti-colonial opinions have received from certain classes at home, have somewhat weakened the fervency of Canadian attachment to the British Empire; but still, I repeat, it is not to be doubted that the people would rise to repel any invasion from south of the boundary line, and the struggle that would ensue, if hostilities were to commence, would be fierce, and entail terrible disasters on both sides.

Our wholesale merchants have of late been carrying on a sort of private war with the Customs authorities. Gold being at a premium in the States; or, in other words, your nominal dollar being depreciated, our merchants have contended that they should not be forced to pay ad valorem duties on imports from the States on the price of these imports in American money, but that a reduction should be made corresponding to the depreciation of your currency. It is fully three months since the quarrel commenced, and all sorts of manoeuvres have been practiced,—some successfully, others without success,—to evade payment on the higher nominal cost price. At length, however, the Customs people have given way, and in future a reduction is to be made from the face of the invoice equivalent to the depreciation of your paper dollars. Thus a great obstacle to trade with New-York and Boston has been quietly removed. You may notice that the exploded system really imposed adverse differential duties on our commerce with the States. Now, you can go on depreciating your currency without thereby prohibiting commerce.

The two members of our Provincial Government who are going to England to negotiate for building the railway from Quebec to Halifax will sail, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., if the papers are to be believed. Some rumors circulate at the Exchange, however, that Mr. Howland, the Finance Minister, will not go, but stay to superintend the financial arrangements in progress here, which consist in issuing Provincial notes of $100 and $500 each, payable one year after date, with interest at 5 per cent. If your American capitalists want to invest, now's their time to tender, and mind,—no tenders are to be entertained at less than par. The issue is to be of $1,500,000.

INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Steamship Florida—Particulars of the Death of Gen. Mitchel—The Recent Captures, &c.

The United States steamship *Florida*, L. C. Sartori Commander, from Port Royal in four days, arrived yesterday morning.

She brings 40 prisoners taken from the prize vessels lately captured, and the sick from the South Atlantic blockading squadron.

The *Florida* sailed from New-York, Oct. 16, 1861, in the Port Royal expedition, and since then has been constantly employed on the blockade, and has made several valuable captures. She has participated in numerous expeditions against and encounters with the rebels, and as soon as the repairs are completed that compelled her to come North, will again depart for the scene of her late operations on the Southern coast, or perhaps to join Commodore Wilkes' flying squadron.

List of Officers.—L. C. Sartori, Commander; H. E. Mullan, First-Lieutenant and Executive Officer; Thomas S. Harrison, Acting-Paymaster; J. W. Moore, Assistant-Surgeon; J. W. Balch, Acting Master; A. A. Owens, Acting Master; A. Jackson, J. Q. A. Ziegler, Chief Engineer; Geo. R. Bennett, Second Assistant Engineer; Geo. F. Smith, Third Assistant Engineers; Geo. Mason, Third Assistant Engineer; D. M. Lane, Third Assistant Engineer; C. B. Lathrop, Captain's Clerk; James DeKay, W. B. Mix, W. Van Wych, Acting Master's Mates; Thomas C. Doan, Receiving Clerk; J. D. Fletcher, Gunner.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RAVAGES OF FEVER AT HEADQUARTERS—THE DEATH OF GEN. MITCHEL AND OTHER PROMINENT OFFICERS—GEN. BRANNAN IN COMMAND.

Port Royal, S. C., Saturday Nov. 1, 1862.

I regret to have to announce the sad news of the death of Maj.-Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, who commanded this Department. He died at Beaufort, on Thursday, at 6½ o'clock in the evening, from a malignant fever, contracted here. But a week ago, we were suddenly visited by a type of fever, to which, it pains me to say, many of our chief officers have fallen victims, within the short period of a week. The doctors cannot agree in determining the name of the disease, which, in its symptoms and nature, has every appearance of yellow fever. Many adhere to the opinion that it is nothing else than yellow fever, while some assert that it is swamp fever, arising from the malaria of the surrounding marshy ground, and the mephitic exhalations of the soil; others again call it a coast fever. peculiar to this latitude. Among those of the former opinion are medical men holding the highest positions, whose opinions are entitled to weight. The disease is accompanied by all the symptoms of yellow fever, and, although not quite so rapid in its effects, it seems to be quite as fatal. The fact that the disease made its appearance so late in the season, induces the belief that it has been brought here from Key West or some other infected port, and does not arise from local causes. The dread pestilence seems to have confined itself to the immediate vicinity of the headquarters, where its worst ravages were made. Officers upon Gen. Mitchel's Staff, and those immediately surrounding him, were the first attacked. The death of Capt. L. A. Warfield, which I mentioned in my last letter, was followed by that of Capt. J. C. Williams, Aid-de-camp to Gen. Mitchel. These two cases were followed by the illness of Gen. Mitchel's two sons, both upon his Staff, and Capt. J. J. Elwell, Assistant-Quartermaster, and then the disease spread so rapidly as to create great alarm and anxiety. The disease appeared to be so confined to that one spot—headquarters—that Gen. Mitchel removed to Beaufort, but unfortunately too late. The seeds of the fatal malady had been sown here, which soon carried him away. On Thursday morning, Col. N. W. Brown, of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, died from fever, and upon the evening of the same day the intelligence was telegraphed from Beaufort that Gen. Mitchel was dead. His death cast a gloom over all, not only because of the loss of such a man, who had secured the love and esteem of all here, but our dismal forebodings were realized, and his death seemed to verify the conclusions which had been forced upon us, that when this monster attacked, there was no hope.

General O. M. Mitchel is regretted by all. In the short period that he was here, he managed to win the love and confidence of his whole command. His benevolent projects for benefiting the negro, and his eminently practical course with regard to them here, will cause his memory to be cherished by every Christian. In his death our country has lost an able General, astronomy and science one of their most gifted sons.

His remains were deposited in the grave-yard of the old Episcopal Church at Beaufort, yesterday, at 12 o'clock. The funeral was attended by Gens. Brannan, Saxton, Admiral Dupont and Capt. Rogers, together with numerous other prominent officers of the army and navy. Rev. Dr. Strickland, of the Forty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, who was with him in his last moments, performed the funeral service.

You have, perhaps, received intelligence of the capture of two English vessels—the *Scotia* and *Anglia*—by the United States bark *Restless*, and brought into this port on the 28th ultimo by the gunboat *Flambeau*. They were both taken while endeavoring to run into Bull's Bay, twenty-five miles north of Charleston. They carry very valuable cargoes, consisting chiefly of cloths, and will make a very rich prize for the fortunate vessel which took them. The cargo of the *Scotia* is valued at £135.000 sterling. They will both be sent North.

There are rumors that the rebels are in great force—said to be 15,000 strong—on the main land, near Port Royal Ferry, threatening Beaufort. No apprehension is felt, however, for the safety of the place.

I am happy to be able to state that Capt. J. J. Elwell and Gen. Mitchel's two sons are said to be in a fair way of recovery.

I inclose the general order of Gen. J. M. Brannan, who succeeds to the command of this Department.

B. J. S.

Headquarters Department of the South,
Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 1, 1862.

General Orders, No. 47.—The Tenth Army Corps will learn with regret of the death of its Commander, Maj.-Gen. O. M. Mitchel, who departed this life at 6½ o'clock, on the evening of the 30th October, 1862, at Beaufort, S. C.

Maj.-Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a graduate of the Military Academy, West Point, 1829, but retired from the army after a short period of service, until the danger of his country again called him to arms. At the outbreak of the present rebellion, and in the West, where he commanded a division of our army as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, he proved himself to be a gallant and efficient commander.

Brief as his career in the Department of the South, yet had he, already, won the esteem and regard of all, by his energy and activity, in directing the movements of the corps, against the adjoining rebels, and the firmness and tempered justice with which he conducted the administrative duties of the Department.

He died with the calm fortitude of a believing Christian, and while we lament the death of a gallant soldier, and a kind friend, let us endeavor to emulate the virtues and soldierly qualities of our late Commander.

As an appropriate tribute of respect to his memory, on the day following the receipt of this order, at every military post of this Department, thirteen minute guns will be fired, commencing at Meridian, and the flag of the Union to be displayed at half-mast, from that hour to sunset on the same day, and for thirty days the prescribed badge of mourning will be worn by the officers of the Tenth Army Corps.

J. M. BRANNAN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

OBITUARY.

The Late Gen. Richardson.

A brief message comes by telegraph, announcing that Maj.-Gen. Israel B. Richardson died at Sharpsburgh on Monday night, of wounds received in the battle of Antietam. So great a loss was seldom told in so few words. The nation is called to mourn one of its staunchest supporters, the army one of its most gallant leaders. His comrades in battle—and in few battles has our flag been borne where "Fighting Dick" did not lead the van—will learn their loss with heavy hearts, and for his death alone the future historian will write the victory of Antietam dearly bought.

Gen. Richardson was born in Burlington, Vt. He entered West Point early in life, and graduated with honor. In the Mexican war, where the making of splendid names was less sudden than in the present contest, there were three names that were seldom absent from the Commander-in-chief's dispatches—Richardson, Ringgold and Roberts. At Cerro Gordo, a First Lieutenant commanding his company, the young hero's brow was sprinkled with fire, and he received the baptism of "Fighting Dick;" for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, he was breveted Captain, and at Chapultepec—one of the little storming party that swept like a steel crested wave over the heights—he won his majority. Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec—a prouder record no man need ask. Promotion in those days, when it was thought a soldier did only his duty when he stood like a wall and fought like a lion at bay, was slow and must needs be well merited, but seldom were a Major's spurs speedier won or better earned.

When his country had no further use for him, seemingly, Major Richardson left the army for a farm in Michigan. But he did not beat his sword into a plow-share—it hung ever bright and ready to his hand against the time when his country should need it. He forestalled the President's call for men, and had a regiment well-nigh organized in his State by the time the Proclamation came rolling over the prairies. With "Fighting Dick" to lead them, men enow were found to follow. But he was not suffered to remain a Colonel long. He needed no introduction to his old commander at Washington, and a few days found him in command of a brigade with a General's star on his shoulder. On the disastrous day which hurled back our army in broken fragments upon Washington, he was conspicuous for his coolness and bravery, and if individual heroism could have turned the tide of battle, it would not have gone against us. When news of the rout and shameful retreat were brought to Gen. Scott's ears, almost his first question was, "Where was my Fighting Dick?" The record of the day told. When the Army of the Potomac made its memorable advance upon Manassas, in March last, the writer of this stood with Gen. Richardson around the deserted fortifications at Centreville. "These are formidable works and a strong position, General," we remarked. "Yes, but a much smaller army of us took Chapultepec," he replied.

When the route to Richmond was changed, and the Peninsula was made the *point d'appui*, Gen. Richardson was made a division commander, and subsequently promoted to a Major-Generalship for his behavior at Harrison's Landing. His connection with the battle of Fair Oaks will not soon be forgotten. In the retreat from the Peninsula, Gen. Richardson achieved distinction for the prudent and skillful handling of his division not inferior to that he had previously won for valor in the field. In the battle of Antietam he received the wounds that caused his death. He was leading a regiment that had shown signs of wavering under a fierce artillery fire, when a shell, bursting, struck him in the left breast, and his aids bore him from the field. "Tell Gen. McClellan," said he, "that I have been doing a Colonel's work all day, and am now too badly hurt to do a General's." He was never called on to do duty again. To the only command that could call him from his country's he yielded.

In person Gen. Richardson was tall and commanding; six feet in height, broad chested, powerful in sinew, with an eye like an eagle's, and a voice that rang out above the shrilling of trumpets. He was scarcely the man that even a chivalrous Southerner would select for a personal antagonist on the field. His New England birth betrayed itself in his accents, but none ever joked him for being a Yankee. In manners and dress he was eminently unpretending, and seen sitting in the door of his tent in slouched hat and only semi-uniform, would be selected by the curious observer rather as the type of a farmer than the ideal of a General. But seen on the field of battle, and his character and rank could not easily be mistaken.

In our brief sketch we have been able to give but a very imperfect idea of the man or of his life. But the biography of a man with whom deeds took the place of words, who acted while others talked, who was in the field before the President called him out, and left it only when the summons of death came, who never had a private quarrel in his life, but was never out of one of his country's battles when it was possible to be in it—the biography of such a man is not to be written in newspaper limits. As soldier and as citizen Gen. Richardson served his country all his life. He never drew his sword without crowning her with honor, and only caused her grief when he died.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Operations Against Quantrell's Band.

Kansas City, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The following official dispatch is just received:

Camp Curtis, Jackson County, Nov. 4.

To Maj.-Gen. Curtis:

For nearly a week I have pursued Quantrell's band of guerrillas, with Maj. Ransom's Cavalry, Capt. Chestnut's Company, of the Twelfth Kansas, and one piece of artillery, under Lieut. Hunt. We have killed two and taken one man prisoner, captured over 100 horses and mules, and driven the marauders out of this part of the State. They are in full retreat south. None fell on our side. A considerable number of contrabands accompany us to Kansas.

(Signed,) JOHN F. BARNES,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains full and complete election returns from the different States, carefully and systematically arranged. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the Weekly Times. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

MARRIED.

Cooley—Smith.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, Mr. Francis B. Cooley, of this City, to Miss Clarissa A. Smith, of Hadley, Mass.

Frothingham—Vietor.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. Dr. Farley, James H. Frothingham to Wilhelmine E., daughter of Theod. Vietor. Esq.

Hunt—Hillyer.—In North Salem. N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. Shaler J. Hillyer, Edward T. Hunt, of Ridgefield, Conn., to Kate Jeannette Hillyer, daughter of the officiating clergyman, of that place. No cards.

Lawrence—Dix.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at the residence of J. M. Lawrence, Esq., P. Lawrence, Esq., of London, England, to Kate, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Roger S. Dix, U. S. A.

Thorp—Lefferts.—In Bedford, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. J. W. Diller, Albert P. Thorp to Elizabeth D., daughter of the late James Lefferts.

DIED.

Bates.—At Eastchester, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, Peter Bates, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Eastchester, at 10½ o'clock on Friday morning, the 7th inst. Carriages will be at the Scarsdale dépôt on the arrival of the 8¼ train of cars from 26th-st., Harlem Railroad.

Campbell.—At Bonn, on the Rhine, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, Jacqueline Whilhelmina, youngest daughter of William S. Campbell, United States Consul for Dresden, in the 8th year of her age.

Dixon.—At Eastbourne, Sussex, England, on Friday, Oct. 3, Thomas Dixon, Esq., of New-York, in the 71st year of his age.

Healy.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, Mary Healy, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 38 Union-square.

Hatley.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, at the United States Hospital, Alexandria, Va., Jacob H. Hatley, of Bramhall's Sixth New-York Independent Battery, late a resident of Brooklyn, aged 32 years and 28 days.

The funeral of above, which was to take place this day, (Thursday,) the 6th, is postponed until Sunday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, from De Kalb-av. M. E. Church, De Kalk, near Franklin-av., Brooklyn.

Hallett.—Suddenly, in Wilton, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 4, Edmund P. Hallett, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Presbyterian Church, 86th-st., near 3d-av., Yorkville.

Hawthorn.—On Tuesday, Nov. 4, Maria Hawthorn, wife of William Hawthorn, aged 46 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Stephen Haviland, and brothers-in-law, Peter Marsh and Hiram Horton, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 West 10th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Henderson.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, Mrs. Margaret Scotland Henderson, a native of Perth, Scotland, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 76 Barrow-st., without further invitation.

Mayo.—On Monday, Nov. 3, at No. 2 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, of cholera infantum, Sylvanus, son of Sylvanus and Marie Louise Mayo, aged 11 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday noon, from the residence of his grandfather, Peter Ritter, Esq., as above.

McLaren.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 4, John Jasper, only child of Joseph and Carrie J. McLaren, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Raymond-st., near DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

McLean.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, Wilson McLean, formerly Sexton of St. Thomas' Church.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Pinneo.—In Milford, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 4, Mrs. L. H. Pinneo, widow of the late Rev. B. Pinneo, aged 78 years.

Her friends are requested to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Sterns.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 1, John O. Sterns, Superintendent of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, in the 58th year of his age, having been connected with the road for over 26 years.

The funeral services will take place at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. A special train will leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 2 o'clock.

Wilkin.—In Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 2, James W. Wilkin, aged 32 years.

Woolen Undershirts
and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
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When you feel a Cough or Bronchial Affection creeping on the lungs, take
AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
and cure it before it becomes incurable.

Very Desirable.—CANTRELL is selling all descriptions of the best made boots and shoes. His Winter Balmoral for the ladies is specially worthy of attention, on the score of cheapness and excellence; exceedingly neat in appearance, and very durable. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.
Sent free to any one afflicted with
RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

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Kentucky, Extra Class 525.—Nov. 5, 1862.
39, 66, 4, 5, 6, 10, 74, 13, 51, 14, 64, 27, 41.
Kentucky, Class 526.—Nov. 5, 1862.
74, 24, 6, 32, 76, 11, 3, 19, 64, 12, 44, 71, 26.
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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

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The New-York City Artillery is organized as an integral part of the National Guard of the State of New-York, and its members entitled to all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the Militia of the State.
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We are now offering an extensive stock of the following articles for MEN'S WEAR at WHOLESALE PRICES, which in many instances, will be found to be JUST HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES!! viz.:
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COLLARS
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PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY,
By the United States MARSHAL, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on FRIDAY next, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at
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MORE TESTIMONY.
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Dr. Tobias—Dear Sir:
I was cured of a cough of long standing, and a violent cold with inflammation of the lungs, by Dr. TOBIAS' Life Syrup. I have suffered much, and used many medicines for Pulmonary Complaints, but never found its equal.
BETSEY HILL.
☞ $1,000 will be paid if the above is not true.

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I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

EAR RINGS AND PINS.—SOME AS LOW AS One, Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. Sleeve Buttons and Studs, new styles, as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. Gentlemen's Scarf Pins as low as One, Two and Three Dollars each. Band and Link Bracelets as low as One, Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTERS.—BROWNE'S Metallic Weather Strips not only exclude snow and dust from doors and windows, but stop the rattling of the same on stormy nights.
METALLIC STRIP COMPANY,
No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, meats, poultry, soups, fish and game, all kinds of deserts, and all kinds of pastry; is an excellent baker. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 28 Bond-st., at her place of employment, where she can be well recommended; few doors of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small family; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 87½ West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game, jellies, creams, cake, pastry, bread, and biscuit; has the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 410 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a steady woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; or would cook, and assist with the washing; is a first-rate plain cook, and can come well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 414 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family; she is a professed cook and an excellent laundress; she has no objection to assist in the washing of a small family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 82 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist in the washing; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 West 31st-st., between Madison and Fifth avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a competent and trustworthy woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands her duties in the kitchen, and is a steady and reliable servant; refers to her last place. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a middle-aged woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches; has lived in several of the finest families in this city; the best reference given. Call or address No. 199 East 13th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook, thoroughly under stands her business—soups, meats, game, pastries and jellies; no objection to assist in the washing if required; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman for the capacity of first-rate cook; understands making pastry and bread; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from her present employers. Call for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a place as cook, washer and ironer; is neat and tidy in her habits; has the best of reference; is a first-rate baker and is good-natured in her disposition. Call at No. 166 22d-st., first pair of stairs, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking; or would take charge of a house during the absence of a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 132½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Gansevoort-st., between 4th and Hudson sts., first floor, rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY TWO RESPECTABLE young woman, situations, one as cook; understands her business perfectly; the other as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business perfectly; the best of City references. Call at or address No. 186 East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable middle-aged woman as cook in a small private family, or would do general housework for a family of two or three persons; good City reference given. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands French, English and American cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; can give the best City reference Apply at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; will do cooking, baking, &c.; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; the best City reference for character. Call at No 72 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable middle-aged woman, a situation as good plain cook and washer and ironer; has no objection to take a laundress' place; would go in the country; has the best city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 3d-av., corner of 30th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman desires a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent, and can give unexceptionable references from her last employer. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City references. Call, for three days, at No. 88 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands French, English, and American cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry and understands boning and larding; can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 146 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in English and American cooking; the best City references will be given. Call at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; excellent bread and biscuit maker; has best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 220 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., rear new building.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 106 East 22d-st. Can give nine years' reference from her last place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable young woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and has the best of references; would assist in the washing. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation to cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 243 3d-av., near 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as good cook and first-class washer and ironer; the best of City references and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st. No one need apply but private families.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS PROfessed cook by a person who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a neat Protestant girl, a situation to do cooking or general housework; is capable, trusty, and a good washer and ironer; best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 147 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, who understands her business; all kinds of family baking; meats, soups and game; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 Varick-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced person, who thoroughly understands her business, is an excellent baker; would assist with washing; has best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 7th-av., between [illegible] sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD cook and assist with the washing and ironing if required. Call, for two days, at No. 213 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has been accustomed to it for the last seven years. Apply at No. 216 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 108 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted, by a competent woman who understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to hotels or private boarding-houses; the best of City references. Call at No. 69 6th-av., basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A PERson of respectability and experience wishes a situation in a good family as seamstress and the charge of children or house; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; having her own sewing machine; is a Protestant. Call for two days at her latest employers, No. 306 West 34th-st., from 9 until 3 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman desires a situation in a private family as seamstress; would assist in the laundry, if required; the highest City references are offered as to character and capability; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and understands all kinds of cloak-making and family sewing; good City reference given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 412 3d-av., between 30th and 31st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress; would wait on a lady, or do light chamberwork; the very best City references can be given from her last employer. Call at No. 66 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to do chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give good reference; has lived two years and a half in her last place; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address a note for one week to J. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted, by a young girl who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid and take care of children, or as waitress; has two years' City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman, lately landed, wants a situation to do chamberwork and to take care of children; would make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a home; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a place for a young girl, as chambermaid, or as waitress in a small family, where she could assist with the chamberwork. Apply, for two days, at No. 15 Gramercy Park. Has eight years' City reference from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 14 Watt-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family, or would assist in washing; is very obliging; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or as nurse or seamstress, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 211 West 15th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Wanted, by two competent young women, situations—one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; both have good City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 475 3d-av., over the tea store, entrance in 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do the housework of a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT COMPEtent girl, of industrious habits, wants a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or laundress or waitress; is fully competent in either capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference given from her last employer. Call or apply, for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to take care of children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 75 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to doing housework in a small family; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 236 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—AN EXperienced woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or as cook, and assist in fine washing and ironing; the best of references given. Can be seen at No. 94 24th-st., for two days, top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and do the fine washing and ironing, or would take care of grown children; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over seven years. Call at No. 3 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable American young woman, a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 3d-av., corner 30th-st. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 189 East 20th-st., where she has lived four years.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business perfectly well, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 481 2d-av., third door from 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 202 7th-av., near 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable English Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse, or would do the housework of a small private family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 130 West 24th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing; has six and a half years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Welsh girl, to do chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 1,143 Broadway, between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 417 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or would take care of children; is a good sewer; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE person wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; can be well recommended from her last situation. Can be seen at No. 85 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 628 Hudson-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable Protestant girl, as lady's maid; knows how to dress hair; or as first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is willing and obliging; has good references for either of those situations; a respectable home will be appreciated. To be seen, for two days, at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION AS LAdy's maid is wanted by a colored woman, who can give the best City reference as regards character and capability; is an accomplished hair-dresser and excellent nurse. Address ELLEN, No. 104 East 18th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, as lady's maid and seamstress, a very respectable woman, who understands dressmaking and hairdressing thoroughly. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID—CHAMBERMAID, &C.—Situations wanted by two respectable Scotch girls; the one as lady's-maid or chambermaid; the other as chamber or laundry maid. Can be seen at their last employer's, No. 23 Madison-av., corner of 25th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed, by an accomplished young widow lady, as housekeeper, and having the highest testimonials for character and ability; an unusual opportunity this for any family. Address A. A. A., for three days. Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—A very respectable American person wishes a situation as above; can give the highest testimonials as regards character, capacity, &c. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 962 Broadway, near 23d-st., or address same number.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a very genteel and refined widow lady (American,) of 30 years of age, from the country, as housekeeper. She understands her duties, and would prefer a position in a widower's or bachelor's family. Address, for 3 days, A. A. A. Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER—WANTED, BY A LADY a situation as housekeeper, in a hotel or private family; can refer to a first-class house in this City. Call or address A. W., No. 20 Bond-st.

AS ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTed, by a young widow woman, who has seen better days, a situation as assistant housekeeper, or to do plain sewing, or light housework, in a first-rate family. Address MRS. J. J., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS.—TWO young women want situations to do the entire work of a small family; satisfactory references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last situation; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family; one who understands housework; good washer and ironer; good city reference can be given. Call at No. 111 16th-st., rear, second floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do the general housework in a small private family; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE NO. 307 4th-av., (late No. 149 Grand-st.) can be found a large number of first-class servants of every description. A number of first-class cooks on hand. English, Scotch, German, Irish and Colored.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—A PERSON OF RESPECTABILITY wishes a situation as nurse in a gentleman's family; is competent to discharge all duties; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a fine sewer, and has lived with the first families in the City, who will highly recommend her. Apply for two days at No. 146 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, also young ladies', and dress ladies' hair; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 121 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY, respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands the care of children; can give good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 90 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for several years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Suydam's, corner of 38th-st. and 4th-av.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A REspectable young woman wishes a situation as child's nurse, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has good reference. Call at No 10 Hammond-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse for a baby; is accustomed to the care of children; or as chambermaid and assist with children. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 25 East 22d-st., where she has lived for five years.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent person, as nurse and seamstress, or as waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at or address for two days No. 259 6th-av., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH PROtestant nurse wishes a situation as such. Is fully qualified by long experience to take charge of an infant from its birth. The highest City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; understands the entire charge of children and sewing; best of reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 105 East 26th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 East 29th-st., where she has lived.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and plain sewing, and is willing to make herself useful; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 217 East 23d-st., in the milk dépôt.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by an American woman, with best of City references. Apply at No. 276 1st-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A REspectable young girl wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; can give good City reference; has been for six years in her last place. Inquire at No. 224 6th-av., in the store, between 14th and 15th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED A SITUAtion as infant's nurse by a respectable woman. Has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes to go out by the day or week, in a private family; reference given. Call at No. 1,105 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., in the skirt and corset store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a place as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to a boarding-house; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION IN a private family as laundress, is a first class laundress; understands French fluting or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 344 6th-av. between 21st and 22d-sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; can do French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 22 Prince-st., rear building, first-floor; or a note addressed to the advertiser will be attended to.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation in a private family as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins and do French fluting; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 125 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as first-class laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 439 6th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation as laundress, or laundress and chambermaid; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Only those wishing a first-class servant need apply. Call at No. 276 1st-av.

CALIFORNIA.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES to engage with a lady or family going to California; she is an excellent family sewer, including shirtmaking and embroidery; and is capable of doing general housework; she will pay half her own passage; she can give the best of City and country references. Call or address No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry-st., for two days.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO 149 GRAND-ST.—All private families, hotels and boarding-houses furnished with good servants, as usual. City or country. English, Protestant, and other cooks; cooks, washers and ironers; girls for chambermaids and housework; men servants wanted.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has a thorough practical knowledge of book-keeping, desires a situation; would post up back accounts or regularly keep the books of a house where his time would not be wholly required, for a moderate compensation; best of New-York references. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Newtown, L. I., Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as gardener; the best of reference given as to capability and attention to business; is willing to take care of a horse and cow if necessary, and make himself generally useful. Address, for three days, T. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND USEFUL MAN—WANTed, a situation by a smart, willing married man on a farm; understands the care of cattle, farming, &c. Any person wishing a valuable man can be suited with such by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., or address same number.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman in a private family; the advertiser is a good groom and careful driver; perfectly understands his business; has no objection to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended as to honesty, sobriety and perfect utility from his last employer. Address J. F., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Englishman of long experience, who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman; will be found strictly honest, sober, and attentive to his duty; has the best of City reference. Address R. S., No. 1 9th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant man that thoroughly understands his business; has the best of testimonials as to character and capability from where he has lived a number of years in this City. Call at No. 305 4th-av., or address a note to W. H. W., No. 945 Broadway, or the above place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young single man, a situation as coachman and groom; can give good City references as to character and capability. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GENTLEman wishes to find a situation for a thorough groom and coachman and most reliable man, whom he can highly recommend. Address J. C. G., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young married man without incumbrance, as private coachman; very best of references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, or address E. W., Box 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable married man; also his wife as chambermaid or to take care of children. Address W. X., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, (English); has first-rate recommendations, and thoroughly understands his business. Address W. B., No. 894 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation, by a single young man, in the above capacity; perfectly understands his business in every way, and has the very best City reference. No objections to go to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as groom and coachman; has lived with some of the best families in the City; thoroughly understands his business; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address Y. S., Box 193 *Times* Office, or could be seen at No. 18 West 18th-st.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young man, a situation as porter; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address A. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL MAN—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a single young man, who perfectly understands gardening, farming, laying out of new grounds, &c.; also, takeing care of horses and driving, and would be willing to make himself generally useful about a small place. Address J. L., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days. The very best of City reference.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A Protestant Englishman and wife, without incumbrance, situations; the man as groom and coachman, the woman as cook and to assist with the washing; both understand their business thoroughly and have the best of reference from their last employers; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS VETERINARY Surgeon, employment in a stage, or car, or express line. The advertiser has been at Washington with a cavalry regiment. Attends to 40 or 50 horses at present. Address NIMROD, Post-office, Station E, 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A PHYSICIAN (8 YEARS' practice) wishes to obtain a situation with some druggist, (a physician preferred,) with a view of afterward taking an interest, if agreeable. References exchanged. Address DRUGGIST, care of the Merchants Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

A YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, American, to act in the double capacity of book-keeper and salesman in a dry goods commission house; some practical knowledge of book-keeping is indispensable; salary for the present moderate. Apply immediately J. F. PITKIN & CO., No. 154 Chambers-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—IN A private family; also a nurse and seamstress, one that can cut and fit children's dresses; references required. Apply at No. 211 East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., for two days.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, FOR A FIRST-class hotel in New-Jersey, a housekeeper that understands the business and is a good worker. Address, stating the lowest salary, S. L. WILSON, Newark, N. J.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER, ONE THORoughly acquainted with domestic dry goods, active and competent, with undoubted references, may have a good place. Address M., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN to assist in the bar of a first class hotel. None but those that thoroughly understand the business need apply. Address, stating the lowest salary, S. L. WILSON, Newark, N. J.

A LAD.—A LAD WANTED IN A MERCHANT'S office, on South-st.; he must not be over 17 years of age, and reside on the east side of the City, above Grand-st. Address G., Box No. 2,691 Post-office, in handwriting of applicant, stating age, residence and references.

BOY WANTED—ON A PERMANENT ARRANGEment, to learn the publishing business; salary first year low, with gradual increase. Apply at No. 17 Spruce-st., up stairs, after 10 o'clock.

A YOUTH.—WANTED, A STOUT, ACTIVE youth, to learn the hosiery business in a first-class jobbing house. Salary first year, $100. Address, in applicant's handwriting, B. O., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, a waiter, (a single man preferred,) who understands his business and can bring good City references. Apply, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 371 5th-av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID WANTED.—Apply this day at No. 62 West 22d-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A DENTAL DEPOT A YOUNG man who has a knowledge of Dentistry. Address, for three days, Box 558 Post-office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH OR Scotch waiter, (a single man,) in a private family. Apply at No. 77 Cedar-st., Room No. 7.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.

OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.

To parents who seek good schools for their children.

To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.

Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.

REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charaud; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

EDUCATION FOR $160 A YEAR!—ON Nov. 1, 1862, a select family boarding-school will be opened at Bloomfield, N. J., only a few miles from the City of New-York, where boys may find a good home, while they are thoroughly prepared for college or business. This school, for $160 per annum, is equal in all respects to the best institutions charging $300 or $400 per annum. Address R. L. TYNG, Vice-Principal, Box No 7 Bloomfield, N. J.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.

Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

A FRENCH TEACHER, FROM PARIS, having had several years' experience in teaching the French language in select schools and the best families in New-York, would like to have a few pupils; particular attention paid to beginners; most satisfactory references given; terms moderate. Apply at her residence, No. 125 West 25th-st.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 57 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERStown, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED.—A NEW-ENGLAND lady, of successful experience in teaching, desires a situation as assistant in a school, or as governess in a family. She would be willing to take the whole charge of a select school. Instruction given in the English branches, French, and Music; terms moderate; City references given. Address S. J. K., Box No. 4,016, New-York Post-Office, or call at No. 10 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching music, French, drawing, painting, common and higher English branches, desires a reëngagement in a school or family, either foreign or American. Terms moderate; references unexceptionable. Address for one week, Miss A. W., Brooklyn Post-office; prompt attention will be given.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, FROM CONnecticut, experienced in teaching English, French and music, desires a situation in New-York or Brooklyn, in a family, for the Winter or longer, or would teach a few hours daily for a moderate compensation. Address E. M. S., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, experienced in teaching, a situation in a school or family to teach the English branches and the rudiments of French and Drawing; would be willing to go in a French or German family; terms moderate. Address A. C., No. 200 Clinton-st.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN engagement as teacher in a school or family; she is experienced in teaching French, (which she speaks,) German, Latin and drawing, with English in all its branches. Can furnish excellent references. Address, for one week, A. B.C., Carthage Landing, Dutchess County, N.Y.

AS TUTOR OR TEACHER.—WANTED, A situation as tutor or teacher in any department, mathematics preferred, by a gentleman, who can give good references. Address T. K., Tarrytown, stating place where an interview may be had.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES A SITUAtion as daily governess, to teach the English branches, French, and Music. Would also like several music scholars. The best of reference given. Address for one week, E. H. Station D. Post-Office New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY accustomed to teaching, a situation as resident or daily governess. Inquire at No. 54 West 17th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE OR EXchange for other merchandise or real estate, viz.: one double cylinder, two large cylinders, one hand press, and one card and billhead press. Address HENRY WALL, No. 249 Pearl-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FANCY GOODS.

Just arrived from France, ex ship *Germania*, to be PEREMPTORILY SOLD ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT, viz.:
FRENCH PORCELAIN, RICH DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS,
SUPERB BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES VASES, VERRE D'EAUS,
PARIAN, COLORED BISQUE AND BRONZE STATUETTES,
ELEGANT CUT CRYSTAL GLASS TOILET ARTICLES.
Also,
ONE PAIR OF SUPERB REAL BRONZE STATUES,
The finest ever imported;

and other magnificent goods, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 6 and 7, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 158 Broadway. The goods will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, the 4th. The above is the most magnificent sale that has ever taken place in the City, embracing a large variety of the above goods, worthy the attention of the trade and the public generally. Ladies are particularly invited to inspect the goods. Every facility for packing and shipping the goods will be given.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY (Thursday,) Nov. 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

10 Amer. Ex. Bank....$100	38 East Riv. Ins. Co.....$50
20 Jefferson Ins. Co.........30	10 Market Bank...........100
10 Montauk Ins. Co..........100	100 Citizens' Bank.........25
40 Lorillard Ins. Co.........25	20 Atlantic Bank..........50
3 Goodhue Ins. Co..........100	20 Mercantile Mu'al Ins.100
40 Long Island Bank.........50	10 Bank of Commerce.....100
50 W'msburgh G. Lt. Co. 50	40 Adriatic Ins. Co..........25
10 Wash. Marine Ins........100	100 Mil. & Minn. R.........50
10 Manf. & Mer. Bank......100	20 Peoples' Ins. Co..........50
50 Gt. West. Marine Ins.100	5 Humboldt Ins. Co......100

$5,000 Great Western Marine Ins. Scrip, 1858.
$2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Brooklyn City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent.
Executors' Sale.
40 shares St. Nicholas Fire Ins. Co..............$25

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEWELRY.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAN, Nov. 5, and THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable stock of jewelry, comprising the stock of a large establishment to be sold without any reserve, by order of W. Peet, Esq., Assignee, comprising oval mosaic florentine, lava, garnet, turquoise, enameled and other sets; book and other lockets, sleeve buttons of every description, patent studs and other descriptions, set and unset snaps, seals and rings, plain and set coral scarf pins, cluster garnet and stone knobs, silver keys, wire sets, lava pins, florentine mosaic pins and bracelets, chain armlets, band bracelets, box and glass pins, cameos in various styles, cuff pins, fly studs, etruscan sets, enameled buttons, curb and fob chains, vest hooks, coral drops, and a great variety of other articles usually found in the stock of a large dealer. The trade are particularly invited to examine this valuable stock on the morning of the sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF WHISKY, CHRONOMETERS, INSTRUMENTS, BOOKS, CHARTS, CONDEMNED STORES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, ETC.

By order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent.

20,000 gallons whisky, abolished as part of the navy rations.

PROVISIONS.—200,000 pounds of bread 5,985 bbls. of flour, 1,978 pounds of rice, 6,558 gallons of beans; also, a quantity of pork, beef, coffee, butter, cheese, &c.

CLOTHING.—A large quantity of flannel overshirts, undershirts and drawers, pea-jackets, round jackets, cloth, satinet and canvas duck trowsers, caps, shoes, mittens, blankets, &c.

SMALL STORES.—Tobacco, beeswax, soap, shaving brushes, shoe brushes, combs, knives, &c.

Also, five box chronometers, Parkinson & Frodsham; one watch, Mann Hart; also, several boxes books, charts and instruments. A lot of empty boxes and barrels.

Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., after the 5th inst.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, 1862, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF CHAS. H. HAVEMEYER, DECEASED:

$2,000 Hudson River R. 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds.
$2,000 Hudson River R. 7 per cent. 2d mortgage bonds.
$2,000 Northern Indiana R. 7 per cent. 1st mort. bonds.
$4,000 Michigan Cen. R. 8 per cent. Sinking Fund bonds.
$3,000 Cleveland and Tol. R. 7 per cent. Sink. Fd. bds.
$14,000 Mich. So. and N. Ind. R. 7 per cent. S. F. bds.

Shares.	Shares.
26 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R., guaranteed, $100 each.	10 North Riv. Ins. Co., $25 ea.
1 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R., (common,) $100.	56 Chic. & R. Id. R., $100 ea.
50 Cum. C. & I. Co., pref., $100 each.	40 Penn. Coal Co., $50 each.
20 Home Ins. Co., $100 each.	50 Commer. Ins. Co., $50 ea.
16 N. A. Ins. Co., $50 each.	132 Firemen's Ins. Co., $50 ea.
	12 N.Y. Fire & Mar. Ins. Co., $100 each.
	101 Greenw'h Ins. Co., $25 ea.

Catalogues on day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, and THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable stock of JEWELRY, comprising the stock of a large establishment, to be sold without any reserve, by order of W. Peet, Esq., Assignee, comprising Oval, Mosaic, Florentine, Lava, Garnet, Turquoise, Enameled and other setts, Book and other lockets, Sleeve Buttons of every description, Patent Studs and other descriptions, set and unset Snaps, Seals and Rings, plain, chased and set Coral Scarf-pins, Cluster Garnet and Stone Knobs, Silver Keys, Wire setts, Lava Pins, Florentine Mosaic Pins and Bracelets, Chain Armlets, Band Bracelets, Box and Glass Pins, Cameos in various styles, Cuff Pins, Fly Studs, Etruscan setts, Enameled Buttons, Curb and Fob Chains, Vest Hooks, Coral Drops, and a great variety of other articles usually found in the stock of a large dealer. The trade are particularly invited to examine this valuable stock on the morning of the sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, by order of assignee, the entire stock of a first-class cabinet manufacturer, comprising parlor suites, bookcases, marble-top tables, sofas, chairs, dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, lounges, &c. Also, a large variety of second hand household furniture—carpets, sofas, chairs, toilet setts, bedsteads, mattresses, &c. The whole removed to salesroom for convenience of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV 7, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale—Rosewood parlor furniture, in brocatel and hair cloth; sofas, chairs, buffet, bookcases, wardrobe, pianos, oval mirror, paintings, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c.

Also, at 1 o'clock P. M., 50 church pews, 13 feet, mahogany caps; 50 church pews, 6½ feet, mahogany caps; 60 lecture-room seats.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON WILL SELL, at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., on FRIDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of carpets, bureaus, bedsteads, black walnut suite in green damask, mattresses, bedding, cottage suites, cushion-seat chairs, sofas, pianos, glassware, crockery, gilt cushion-seat chairs, stair-rods, mirrors, washstands, kitchenware, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Church of the Puritans, corner of 15th-st. and Union-square, about forty pews in said Church, forfeited for non-payment of taxes. By order of Board of Trustees. KENYON COX, President.

EDWIN FERRIS, Secretary.

PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at his new salesroom, No. 77 Murray-st., 200 lots assorted hardware; also, 59 gross table knives and forks; also, plated goods, stoves, tin and woodenware, &c., &c.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 10 o'clock, at No. 863 Broadway, near Union-square, a large stock of fancy goods of every description, gents' furnishing goods, dress trimmings, show cases, counters, mirrors, &c.; the entire stock and fixtures of a first-class fancy-store. Sale peremptory.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, washstands, wardrobes, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, teas and coffee, stoves, cottage suites, cutlery and plated ware, &c.

MILTON H. BURNS, Auctioneer.

800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Gaiters at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a prime assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City and country trade.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:

ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.

No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862..........................$1,000
No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862..........................1,000
No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862..........................1,000
No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862..........................1,000
No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862..........................5,000

ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.

No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862..........................$1,000

all payable to bearer, BLAKE, BROS. & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862. No. 29 Wall-st.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE FOR TWENTY SHARES of the capital stock of the Seventh Ward Bank, No. 59, dated Oct., 1833, in the name of Robert Phillips. Any person will be suitably rewarded by sending or leaving the same at the office of CHARLES WHITING, No. 130 Nassau-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

THREE LIVING ELK FOR SALE—A MALE and two females, which are probably the most beautiful domesticated specimens of the animal now living. For further information respecting terms, &c., apply at the bar of the Fulton Hotel, Fulton-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

For the purpose of ensuring and facilitating the safe delivery of examined packages from the UNITED STATES PUBLIC STORES, Nos. 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, the following regulations will be enforced on and after the 5th day of November.

I. All orders for the delivery of packages from the Public Stores must bear the indorsement of the Importer, signed by himself, and not by any clerk, broker, cartman, or agent, except only in cases where the Importer is absent from this City, when the orders may be indorsed by the person holding a power of attorney therefor, a certified copy of which must be filed with the Storekeeper, at No. 56 Broadway.

II. Importers can have their examined packages sent direct to their respective places of business, as soon as they are ready for delivery, with Public Store carts, at the usual rates of cartage, by signing a request to that effect in a book, for that purpose, kept by the Storekeeper, at No. 56 Broadway, and in such case receipts for the packages may be signed at the place of delivery of the same.

III. All packages remaining in Public Store, for which orders have been issued for twenty-four hours, will be transferred to a General Order Warehouse, at the risk and expense of the owner.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and also regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixth-avenue from and to points half way distant, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, on both sides of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from and to points half way between the avenues or streets on either side of said Sixth-avenue, lying immediately contiguous thereto, and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones, and flag four feet wide on Fifty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues; sewer in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues (in connection with sewer in Eight-avenue.) The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, and both sides of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on Thursday the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.

CORNELIUS DESMOND,
ABRAHAM LENT,
JOHN HEALY,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.
WASHINGTON, October 14, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1863.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 18th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, during the year 1863, viz.:

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, Long Island, New-York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.

Each ration to consist of three-quarters of a pound of mess pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread, made of extra superfine flour; or, in lieu thereof, twenty-two ounces of extra superfine flour, or one pound of hard bread, at the option of the Government; and at the rate of eight quarts of best white beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; ten pounds of good coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of good New-Orleans sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of good hard-dipped tallow candles; four pounds of good hard brown soap; two quarts of salt; and one hundred pounds of potatoes to each one hundred rations.

The increased allowance of four ounces of flour or bread, and the allowance of potatoes as above provided, will cease at the termination of the present insurrection, and the ration be as provided by law and regulations, on the 1st of July, 1861.

The beef shall be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ration, and shall consist of the best and most choice pieces of the carcass; the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork; and the groceries to be of the best quality of kinds named.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute one contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., GUARANTOR.
Witness: C. D., GUARANTOR.
E. F.,
1862.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(*To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or Collector.*)

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

(Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.)

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1863," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Quartermaster's Office, No. 6 State-st., until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., for the following Quartermaster's stores, viz.:

800 kegs horse-shoes, No. 2.
2,000 kegs horse-shoes, No. 3.
1,000 kegs horse-shoes, No. 4.
600 kegs horse-shoes, No. 5.
500 kegs mule-shoes, No. 1.
800 kegs mule-shoes, No. 2.
1,000 kegs mule-shoes, No. 3.
600 kegs mule-shoes, No. 4.
400 kegs mule-shoes, No. 5.
5,000 pounds Griffin nails, assorted.
400 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 6.
800 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 7.
600 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 8.
400 pounds horse-shoe nails, No. 9.

The horse and mule shoes to be one-half front and one-half hind shoes, and put up in kegs of 100 pounds each.

The nails to be put up in boxes of 25 pounds each.

One-fourth of the shoes and nails to be delivered immediately, one-fourth in ten days, one-fourth in twenty days, and one-fourth in thirty days from the date of first delivery.

STEWART VAN VLEIT,
Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NO. 6 STATE-ST.,
Nov. 3, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of

Five hundred army transportation wagons.
Two hundred four-wheeled ambulances, "Wheeling pattern."
Five hundred sets six-mule wagon harness.
Two hundred sets two horse ambulance harness.

The whole to be completed, and ready for delivery on or before the 15th of December next. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed.) A. BOYD,
Captain, and Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 28, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Fiftieth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862:

For the construction of a trap-block pavement in Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEVENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 25, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Worth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862, for the construction of a trap-block pavement in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES. SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT. THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED. YES, A POSITIVE CURE. BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED. Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRISMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will; and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual flow, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, (near 29th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NER- vous, seminal, urinary, and sexual systems. NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly professor of special anatomy and surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., author of *Medical Information for the Million*, &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 80 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee: In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.

O2law6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1862.

ORVILLE BROOKS, WILLIAM MACKEY, } Executors.

je19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862. JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.

jy24-law6m Th

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPART- nership heretofore existing between FREDERICK ASHLEY and HARRIET ROSE, under the firm name of FREDERICK ASHLEY, in the manufacture of Ashley's Patents, is hereby dissolved.

New-York, No. 20 Exchange-place, Nov. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in the Stock Commission business my son, A. G. JEROME, Jr. The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of A. G. JEROME & CO.

A. G. JEROME.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

OPENING OF BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1862, at noon, on the terms and conditions therein set forth, at the places and with the persons following, at their respective places of business:

Albany	New-York	Thomas W. Olcott.
Baltimore	Maryland	Thomas Swan.
Buffalo	New-York	Dean Richmond.
Boston	Massachusetts	Samuel T. Dana.
Burlington	Iowa	Lyman Cook.
Cincinnati	Ohio	S. S. L'Hommedieu.
Columbus	Ohio	William Denison.
Chicago	Illinois	William B. Ogden.
Cleveland	Ohio	Amasa Stone.
Concord	New-Hampshire	Joseph A. Gilmore.
Carson City	Nevada Territory	Wells, Fargo & Co.
Detroit	Michigan	Chas. A. Trowbridge.
Dubuque	Iowa	Platt Smith.
Denver City	Colorado	George W. Clayton.
Hartford	Connecticut	G. P. Bissell & Co.
Indianapolis	Indiana	James M. Ray.
Louisville	Kentucky	James Guthrie.
Leavenworth	Kansas	Gen. J. C. Stone.
Milwaukee	Wisconsin	Ed. D. Holton.
New-York City	New-York	Henry V. Poor, at Office of Secretary.
Omaha	Neb'ska Territory	Alvin Saunders.
Portland	Maine	Charles E. Barrett.
Portland	Oregon	Wells, Fargo & Co.
Providence	Rhode Island	Walter S. Burgess.
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	Jay, Cooke & Co.
Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	Thomas M. Howe.
Rutland	Vermont	Henry H. Baxter.
St. Louis	Missouri	Wm. M. McPherson.
St. Paul	Minnesota	Parker Paine.
Salt Lake City	Utah	Brigham Young.
San Francisco	California	Wells, Fargo & Co.
Trenton	New-Jersey	Philemon Dickerson.
Wilmington	Delaware	R. R. Robinson & Co.
Wheeling	Virginia	S. Brady.
Washing'n City	District Columbia	R. W. Latham.

Said books of subscription will remain open on the terms aforesaid, for at least two weeks from and after noon of said 5th day of November, at the places and with the persons above set forth.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Office of Secretary, No. 84 William-st.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President,
HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
THOMAS W. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

Dated at New-York, this 25th day of October, 1862.

U "Five-Twenty" Year S

SIX PER CENT.

BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these Bonds is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY now IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of

$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The Registered Bonds in sums of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal Loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., } CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, } CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862. }

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES, } Commissioners.
A. C. BADGER,

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISSUED IN AID OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Since the attendance of the Farm Mortgage Committee here, in July last, over twenty mortgages have been settled, and otherwise in process of settlement. A list of fifty more, ready for settlement, has been received; the holders being unknown, the list will be laid open for parties interested, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prarie du Chien Railway Company, Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.

L. H. MEYERS,
Chairman Trustees Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Creditors.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., } No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY. —The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, residence, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.— 10 Bonds of $1,000 each, payable May 1, 1871, with 7 per cent. interest coupons payable May and Nov. 1; also, 10 bonds, of $1,000 each, payable May 1, 1874, with 7 per cent. interest coupons payable annually on 1st May. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN- MENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

E. A. VANDERHOOF, No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange. STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent. MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFOR- NIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRAN- CISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.

Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

STOLEN FROM BANK OF AMERICA.— The tin BANK BOX of the subscribers, containing sundry Bonds, Certificates of Stock and other securities, particulars of which will appear in the afternoon papers, was taken from the Bank of America on the afternoon of Wednesday, 5th inst., between 3½ and 4½ o'clock.

Parties dealing in securities, and all others, are cautioned and particularly requested to scrutinize any Bonds of the following description that may be offered them for sale by irresponsible parties:

Bonds of the State of Missouri.
Bonds of the State of Virginia.
Bonds of the State of Illinois.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness.
Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis First Mortgage Bonds.
Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds.
Toledo and Wabash Interest Bonds.
Peoria City School Bonds.
Great Western Railroad Company 10 per cent. Bonds.
Florida Railroad Company 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Florida Railroad Company Freeland Bonds.

A liberal reward will be paid for return of the Box and its contents, or such information as will lead to their recovery. RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LOAN.—MONEY IN DIFFERENT SUMS TO loan on bond and mortgage, on property worth twice the amount loaned. Apply to MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, Attorneys, No. 145 Broadway, New-York.

NEW ALBANY CITY BONDS.—WANTED, New Albany City Bonds, or the past due coupons from the same. J. A. COWING, No. 11 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,

LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,

Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons	AMERICA, 2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY, 1,800 tons	BONAPARTE, 3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY ... Nov. 10. | TUESDAY ... Dec. 9.

Passage money to Nassau	$50.
Passage money to Havana	70.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Nov. 8.
GLASGOW	Saturday	Nov. 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Nov. 22.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 8. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM- ship NEW YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGH- LANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily; at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRING- field—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HAR- BOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 160 Fulton-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTER- MEDIATE LANDINGS—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

TAX ON SILVER PLATE.—FAMILIES CAN have their silver plate (liable to tax) weighed at their residences, and receive a certificate of weight, which will be accepted as correct by all the assessors of this City. Apply to THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Jeweler and Silversmith, No. 305 Broadway, corner Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ... William Wheatley

THE LAST WEEK OF THE Engagement of EDWIN FORREST.

His last appearance but one, on which occasion he will once more repeat HIS GREAT CHARACTER, JACK CADE, in Judge Conrad's powerful and sterling tragedy of the same name.

Mr. J. W. McCullough ... as ... Clifford

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1862.
JACK CADE;
OR THE BONDMAN OF KENT.

EDWIN FORREST ... as	JACK CADE
Lord Clifford	Mr. J. McCullough
Friar Lacy	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Wat Worthy	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Marianne	Madame Ponisi
Musical Director	Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth

The last night of EDWIN FORREST, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

The last appearance of MATILDA HERON, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

THE GREAT RAVEL TROUPE Will commence their farewell engagement upon Monday next, Nov. 10.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.

The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON begs to announce that on THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) 6th, EDWIN BOOTH Will appear for the LAST TIME LAST TIME as CLAUDE MELNOTTE, in Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of THE LADY OF LYONS. MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW as PAULINE.

REMEMBER! LAST NIGHT of LADY OF LYONS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 7, BENEFIT of THE MANAGEMENT, When MR. BOOTH AND MRS. BARROW Will appear.

GRAND CONCERT

AT THE CHURCH IN TWENTY-THIRD-ST., (between 5th and 6th avs.,) Nov. 6, 1862.

CHARLES F. OLNEY ... Conductor

Assisted by Professors WM. BERGE and WM. A. KING, and Mr. JOHN S. JAMESON. Mrs. R. S. JAMESOM, Miss MARY E. HAWLEY, Prof. MARCUS COLBURN, Mr. P. DUCLOS, Mr. G. J. A. WERNCKE, Mr. A. L. TOULMAN, and others, Have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

May be procured at the music stores of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, Wm. Hall & Sons, Firth & Pond, Mr. Horace Waters, and at the door on the night of the Concert.

HOPE CHAPEL—EIGHTH WEEK OF TIR- RELL'S CALIFORNIA—Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, a few SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.—Boys meeting every THURSDAY evening at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by eloquent and interesting speakers. Admittance free.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN IN- valid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. Send for circulars.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A small family, can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED PAR- lor and bedroom on second floor, with grate, gas, hot and cold water. Family private. Terms moderate. Also, room for single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a pleasant parlor, with board; location desirable. Call at No. 199 West 32d-st., or address Box No. 2,406.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN THE vicinity of the City Hall, by a gentleman and wife, in a good private family; boarding-house keepers need not answer; terms must be moderate. Address, stating accommodations, terms, &c., R. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD IN BOOOKLYN.—PERSONS DESIR- ing board in South Brooklyn, with well-furnished, comfortable rooms for the Winter, can obtain the same, where but few boarders are taken, in a first-class house, No. 85 2d-place, third door west of Court-st.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED large bedroom and parlor, with a liberally provided private table, for a gentleman and his wife, not above the second floor, in a first-class house and neighborhood, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 2,902 General Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 14 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. References exchanged. Dinner at six.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROAD- WAY.—An elegantly furnished suite of apartments to let, with private table, to a desirable party. Also rooms en suite and single, with full board.

A RESPECTABLE LADY WISHING FOR comforts of a home in a private family, would like board on moderate terms, or would like to be a companion or assistant in some family in New-York or Brooklyn. Address, for two days, C. L. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

NO. 49 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET— The parlor floor, unfurnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, with private table; also on third floor, furnished, three rooms for gentlemen, with board.

WANTED—A SMALL BEDROOM AND SITTING room or one large room, for a single gentleman, with breakfast when in town, about half the time. Price to be moderate. Address, with terms, Box No. 1,591 Post-office.

TO LET.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with large closet, for one or two gentlemen; convenient to City cars; no boarders or children. No. 308 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WIN- ter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMO- DATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS, BROOKLYN.—Trains leave at 8:45 A. M., for Greenport; 8:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M. for Syossett and North Islip; on FRIDAY and SATURDAY to Greenport: 8:45, A. M., 3:45 and 4:45 P. M. for Hempstead: 7, 8:45, 10:45 A. M., 12:45, 3:45, 4:45 and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR AL- BANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL- ROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M. 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director ... J. GRAU.

MONDAY, NOV. 10—OPENING NIGHT.
Début in America of
Mme. GINEVRA GUERRABELLA.

Mr. GRAU respectfully informs the public that his arrangements for a season of ten nights—the only ones that he will be able to give—have now been successfully completed. It will be distinguished by a rapid succession of highly interesting débuts of several young and talented prima donne, and the production of Meyerbeer's new and latest Opera, which is now the leading event in the musical world.

No care nor expense will be spared to render the performances acceptable to the highly cultivated taste of New-York audiences; and special attention has been paid to the organization of a full, complete and efficient Orchestra, composed of forty-five of the best professors in the City.

Names of the new artists,

Mme. GINEVRA GUERRABELLA, who will make her début in TRAVIATA, on the opening night.

Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI, who will make her début in a favorite grand Opera.

MLLE. ANGIOLINA CORDIER, Who will make her début in Meyerbeer's new opera of "Dinorah."

MLLE. CATARINA MORENSI, Who will make her first appearance in "Il Trovatore."

A special arrangement has been made with MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI, Who will appear in two new characters, prior to her departure for London.

The male parts are in the capable hands of Signors BRIGNOLI, MACCAFERRI, AMODIO, SUSINI, BARILI.

Conductor and Musical Director	Sig. MUZIO
Stage Director	Sig. SCOLA

In the second week will be given, for the first time in America, Meyerbeer's new and latest opera of DINORAH, (Le Pardon de Ploermel,)

With new Scenery, greatly increased Orchestra, and an immense cast. It will be produced under the general superintendence of Mr. Ullman, in accordance with the instructions contained in an autograph letter from Mr. Meyerbeer to him.

NONDAY, Nov. 10, 1862.
OPENING NIGHT.
MME. GUERRABELLA IN TRAVIATA.
SIG. BRIGNOLI. SIG. AMODIO.

The Box Office at the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., will

OPEN THIS MORNING.

WALLACK'S.

OLD COMEDY NIGHT.

Will be repeated THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, the standard Comedy, SPEED THE PLOUGH, which was received by a crowded and delighted audience on Tuesday with great applause and laughter.

Without interfering materially with the text, important, and, it is hoped, judicious transpositions have been made.

The CAST IS GREATLY IMPROVED, and an entire new arrangement of the scenery and action introduced.

Bob Handy	Mr. Lester Wallack
Henry	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Philip Blandford	Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Abel Handy	Mr. Mark Smith
Farmer Ashfield	Mr. George Holland
Morrington	Mr. Norton
Gerald	Mr. Young
Evergreen	Mr. Browne
Dame Ashfield	Mrs. Vernon
Miss Blandford	Miss Mary Barrett

(Daughter of the late Mr. George Barrett, her second appearance on any stage.)

Lady Handy	Mrs. John Sefton
Susan	Miss Madeline Henriques

The orchestra under the direction of Mr. Stoepel.

FRIDAY—Tenth night of BOSOM FRIENDS.
SATURDAY—Third night of SPEED THE PLOUGH.
MONDAY—MONEY (last time for the present.)
TUESDAY—Eleventh time—BOSOM FRIENDS.

Due notice will be given of the representation of "CENTRAL PARK, CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE and the JEALOUS WIFE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A COTTAGE, with 12 rooms, gas, water and bath; location good—within two blocks of City Hall, Brooklyn; lot extra size, with fruit and shrubbery; price low; terms easy; possession when desired; rent ten per cent. on cost.

H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., Brooklyn Ins. Co.

DWELLING-HOUSES.—VACANT LOTS AND store property for sale in choice locations, either for occupancy or investment, together with several desirable country places in Yonkers and Tarrytown. Apply to FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OF FORTY acres, in high cultivation, on the north shore of Long Island; good house, barns and out-buildings complete; land rich, with deep subsoil; 45 miles from New-York; price, $5,500; good harbor and magnificent scenery. None but principals will be noticed. No exchange. Apply, by letter only, to J. LAWRENCE, No. 655 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MANSION, &C., ON the Hudson River, between Poughkeepsie and New Hamburgh. Offered for sale in consequence of the owner leaving the State. The mansion is spacious and adapted for Summer and Winter residence—heated by hot water furnace, plumbed throughout the house, and is complete in all respects. Out-buildings first-class and numerous; which, with the mansion, are new and modern. About 45 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and running from the Albany Post road to the Hudson River, with superior views both up and down. Located in the vicinity of the first families in the State.

Value of the estate, &c., about $50,000.

For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORT- gage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR- nished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL LANDING—FUR- nished house to let; a large, finely-situated, and most desirable residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 8 Pine-st.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILD- ING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

HOTEL AND GROUNDS TO LET AT GORHAM.

To be let from the 1st of May next, yearly, or for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, the hotel known as the "Alpine House," with about 40 acres of land adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Gorham.

The hotel is at present occupied by Mr. JNO. HITCHCOCK, who will show the premises, and further particulars may be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20, 1862.

THE BEST LOCATED STORE IN NEW- YORK TO RENT.—The lower floor and basement of the marble building, 50x100, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard-st., now occupied by the subscribers, who intend removing to the lofts of the same building. It is more prominent from Broadway than any store of the same size on Broadway itself; it is in full view of the whole length of Howard-st., on Centre-st., where the 4th-av. cars pass, and on Canal-st., where the 6th and 8th av. cars pass; has unobstructed light, front and rear; and has, for a wholesale business, more than the advantages of a Broadway store, without its disadvantages. For many kinds of business it is the best stand in New-York. Apply on the premises, to MASON BROS., Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, FIF- teen rooms, in fine order, with thirty lots ground, shade and fruit trees, on Nostrand-av., between Baltic and Butler sts., Brooklyn; range in kitchen and laundry; will be let for $200 till first May; after that date, $450 per annum. Apply at No. 69 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A three-story, high-stoop house, 20 feet front, near Madison Square, West of, and within 300 feet of 5th-av.; the furniture is nearly new, and made to order. Address Box No. 2,381 New-York Post-office.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x49 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET.—THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH floors of premises No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.; the whole for $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. JACKSON, on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE 4-story brown-stone front basement house No. 128 Lexington-av. Possession immediately. Apply to G. W. CANDEE, No. 190 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO- story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A WELL-BUILT modern style house, (not English basement,) in good order, for which one half cash will be paid and balance on mortgage, located between 6th and 3d avs. and north of 10th-st., at a price from $6,000 to $10,000. Particulars and full description may be addressed to K. W., Box No. 3,797 Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, AT A MODERATE price, a house in the City of New-York, in a genteel situation. Address Box No. 513 Post-office, stating terms, situation, &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IN YONKERS— A dwelling-house, in a good location, with one or two acres of land attached. Direct to C. L., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, naming price, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE
$30,000 NUTT,
$30,000 NUTT,
$30,000 NUTT,
$30,000 NUTT,

who has just returned from a brilliantly successful trip to Washington, where he has had the honor of appearing before

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET, as well as the EMBASSADORS FROM FOREIGN COURTS, from whom he has received many valuable presents, will be on exhibition at the Museum

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,

previous to his departure for Europe. He will be seen AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING, and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will

GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES, including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c.

MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
OF OUR
MOST DISTINGUISHED NATIONAL SOLDIERS,
GEN. HALLECK, GEN. McCLELLAN,
GEN. BANKS, GEN. BURNSIDE, GEN. POPE,
GEN. CORCORAN.

and the glorious old hero and patriot COMMODORE FOOTE.

Also an exact likeness of that curious creature, the WHAT IS IT, in consultation with JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD.

Also, life likenesses of QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES. THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH, SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million other wonders.

At the earnest solicitations of the public

BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
OR,
UNDER THE SNOW!
UNDER THE SNOW.
UNDER THE SNOW.

Which has been received with enthusiastic OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE by crowded audiences, will be continued, positively BUT ONE WEEK MORE. BUT ONE WEEK MORE.

It will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

The scenery, music, and other appointments of this piece are of the highest order of Art, while THE ACTING IS UNSURPASSED.

Mr. WM. B. HARRISON, Impromptu Comic Singer, appears at each performance.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
MONDAY, NOV. 1.

Second week of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

GEORGE CHRISTY ... as ... Julius Quackenbush

Which will be performed EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR.

Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE, for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

DIRECTOR ... CARL ANSCHUTZ.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock,

In consequence of the extraordinary success and overcrowded houses, to witness the performance of ADAM'S celebrated comic opera,

THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU

will be repeated, with its splendid cast, including Mme. ROTTER in her charming rôle of MADELAINE, MESSRS. QUINT, GRAFF, KRONFELD.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock, FLOTOW'S POPULAR OPERA OF MARTHA, with a most brilliant cast.

SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, SACRED CONCERT.

Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STA- TISTICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of the Society will be held at the Rooms of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 8 P. M., on which occasion Mr. C. F. HALL, who has recently arrived from the Arctic regions, will make a report of his discoveries and explorations. Mr. HALL having brought with him an Esquimaux family, at his own expense, and who will return to aid him in further researches, an admission of fifty cents for each person will be charged to cover those expenses, except to those members who may choose to avail themselves of special tickets—for themselves only—at Clinton Hall, before 7 o'clock on that evening. By order of the Council.

WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec'g Sec'y.

GEO. W. CURTIS, ESQ., WILL DELIVER the fourth lecture of the course, in the State-st. Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. Heston's, Brooklyn, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The American Doctrine of Liberty.* Cards of admission, 25 cents, may be had of Sawyer & Thompson, corner of Jay-st. and Fulton-av., or at the door of the church.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER ONE of his celebrated lectures at the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., on THURSDAY EVENING next, Nov. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25c., to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

Have on hand new PIANOS, for sale and to rent, At No. 726 Broadway.

A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAV- ing entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York. J. P. HALE & CO.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 102 Elm-st., between Canal and Walker, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years. GEO. STECK.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 308 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF one of the best groceries in the City. Reason for selling, the owner has other business. Inquire No. 465 9th-av.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

EASTMAN & CO.,

Successors to
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
Will continue their usual
COMMISSION AND PROVISION BUSINESS,
at their old stand,
NOS. 40 AND 42 BROAD-ST.

USE KENT'S EAST-INDIA COFFEE,

TO SAVE YOUR MONEY.
USE KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,
And save your health.
USE KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

It has all the flavor of OLD JAVA, without its evil effects.

Twenty cents per pound.
General Depot, No. 268 Greenwich-st.
A liberal allowance to grocers.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

PENSIONS.—$100 BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, prize money, &c, promptly procured at the lowest rates. Call or send for our "Hand-Book of Information," furnished without charge.

SOMES, BROWN & THRUSH, No. 2 Park-place.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Latest Returns of the Vote for Governor.

Horatio Seymour Elected.

The Congressional Delegation—Democrats, 17; Independent, 1; Republicans, 13.

THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

THE STATE.

	Wadsworth.		Seymour.
Alleghany	3,500	Albany	2,475
Broome	1,550	Columbia	600
Cayuga	2,350	Clinton	525
Chautauque	3,500	Dutchess	280
Chemung	75	Erie	2,000
Chenango	2,000	Fulton & Hamilton	400
Cortland	1,600	Greene	1,000
Cattaraugus	1,500	Kings	6,500
Delaware	1,000	Montgomery	400
Essex	1,000	New-York	31,350
Franklin	125	Orange	650
Genesee	900	Putnam	250
Herkimer	1,000	Queens	1,200
Jefferson	2,500	Richmond	1,250
Livingston	1,400	Rensselaer	1,000
Lewis	500	Rockland	1,025
Madison	2,500	Seneca	700
Monroe	800	Schenectady	75
Niagara	200	Schoharie	2,390
Oneida	500	Suffolk	150
Ontario	1,100	Sullivan	800
Onondaga	1,500	Ulster	1,135
Orleans	1,130	Westchester	2,200
Oswego	2,400		
Otsego	1,000	Total	58,330
Saratoga	565		
Schuyler	500		
St. Lawrence	5,800		
Steuben	2,000		
Tioga	600		
Tompkins	1,400		
Warren	300		
Washington	1,500		
Wyoming	1,200		
Wayne	1,200		
Yates	1,200		
Total	51,995		

Seymour ahead ... 6,335.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	H. G. Stebbins, Dem.	17.	C. T. Hulburd, Rep.
2.	M. F. Odell, Dem.	18.	F. Kiernan, Dem.
3.	M. Kalbfleisch, Dem.	19.	S. F. Miller, Rep.
4.	Ben. Wood, Dem.	20.	O. W. Clark, Rep.
5.	Fern'do Wood, Dem.	21.	J.M.Marvin, Ind.Dem.
6.	Elijah Ward, Dem.	22.	DeW. C.Littlejohn, R.
7.	J. W. Chanler, Dem.	23.	T. T. Davis, Rep.
8.	James Brooks, Dem.	24.	T. M. Pomeroy, Rep.
9.	A. Herrick, Dem.	25.	Daniel Morris, Rep.
10.	W. Radford, Dem.	26.	G. W. Hotchkiss, R.
11.	C. H. Winfield, Dem.	27.	R. B. Van Valkenburg, Rep.
12.	H. A. Nelson, Dem.		
13.	J. B. Steele, Dem.	28.	Freeman Clark, Rep.
14.	E. Corning, Dem.	29.	Augustus Frank, R.
15.	J. A. Griswold, Dem.	30.	J. B. Ganson, Dem.
16.	O. Kellogg, Rep.	31.	R. E. Fenton, Rep.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Union and Republican.	Democrats.
B. F. Wiggin, Suffolk.	C. Flynn, City.
C. M. Depew, Westchester.	D. Leamy, City.
R. W. Courtney, Delaware.	G. Loutrell, City.
J. Cutler, Albany.	W. C. Gover, City.
A. E. Crittenden, Allegany.	H. Rogers, City.
E. B. Loveridge, Allegany.	J. Kern, City.
F. B. Smith, Broome.	V. C. King, City.
A. L. Allen, Cattaraugus.	T. H. Hill, City.
A. G. Dowe, Cattaraugus.	D. V. Freeman, City.
G. J. Post, Cayuga.	D. M. O'Brien, City.
W. P. Robinson, Cayuga.	T. A. Ledwith, City.
J. Steward, Chatauque.	A. Smith, City.
H. C. Lake, Chatauque.	A. Ward, City.
J. E. H. Prindle, Chenango.	R. C. Hutchings, City.
F. B. Fisher, Chenango.	G. C. Dean, City.
H. B. Van Hoozen, Cortland.	M. McCann, City.
P. M. Havens, Essex.	T. C. Fields, City.
L. Green, Genessee.	J. Paulding, Kings.
G. Sweet, Herkimer.	B. Hughes, Kings.
A. C. McGown, Herkimer.	S. E. Johnson, Kings.
C. A. Benjamin, Jefferson.	J. Darcy, Kings.
L. Miller, Jefferson.	T. Callicott, Kings.
W. Dewey, Jefferson.	H. C. Boswell, Kings.
J. Chickering, Lewis.	C. P. Leslie, Kings.
H. E. Smith, Livingston.	T. Frean, Richmond.
S. Skinner, Livingston.	C. T. Duryea, Queens.
W. H. Brand, Madison.	H. S. Lott, Queens.
G. L. Rouse, Madison.	J. S. Havens, Suffolk.
A. Andrews, Franklin.	J. S. Haring, Rockland.
J. Parks, Orleans.	S. Smith, Putnam.
A. C. Mattoni, Oswego.	P. C. Tallman, Westchester.
H. W. Loomis, Oswego.	J. E. Marshall, Westchester.
B. Palmer, Oswego.	J. C. Doughty, Dutchess.
H. E. Bowne, Otsego.	L. S. Dutcher, Dutchess.
C. A. Church, Otsego.	G. Aldgate, Clinton.
H. P. Townley, St. Lawr'e.	W. Spencer, Fulton.
J. Readington, St. Lawr'ce.	J. Breasted, Greene.
A. X. Parker, St. Lawr'ce.	F. P. Moulton, Montgomery.
C. Banghton, Saratoga.	J. D. Van Buren, Orange.
N. M. Houghton, Saratoga.	C. S. Woodward, Orange.
S. Lawrence, Schuyler.	J. M. Shay, Schenectady.
J. W. Taggert, Steuben.	S. Mayham, Schoharie.
H. Sherwood, Steuben.	J. McLean, Seneca.
H. Bemis, Steuben.	W. J. Snyder, Albany.
N. M. Davis, Tioga.	H. L. Wait, Albany.
E. Crowell, Tompkins.	W. L. Oswald, Albany.
N. Aldrich, Warren.	A. Nash, Columbia.
A. C. Tefft, Washington.	P. G. Kisselbach, Columbia.
E. Hopkins, Washington.	J. W. Murphy, Erie.
T. W. Collins, Wayne.	H. Seymour, Erie.
D. Durfee, Wayne.	B. H. Fletcher, Niagara.
B. Healey, Wyoming.	A. B. Weaver, Oneida.
G. Shaw, Yates.	J. McKean, Renssalear.
J. A. Quackenbush, Rensl'r.	E. S. Stuart, Renssalear.
T. Hopkins, Erie.	T. Boadle, Chemung.
A. G. Conger, Erie.	J. F. Bookstaver, Ulster.
G. E. McGonegon, Monroe.	J. Griffiths, Ulster.
W. Brown, Monroe.	E. Westbrook, Ulster.
W. Morgan, Niagara.	W. H. Bradford, Delaware.
D. M. Prescott, Oneida.	W. Gillespy, Sullivan.
S. P. Lewis, Oneida.	
J. McDougal, Oneida.	
J. M. Monroe, Onondaga.	
E. W. Leavenworth, do.	
J. B. Breed, Onondaga.	
P. H. Field, Ontario.	
L. Dewey, Ontario.	

Total Republican and Union ... 68

Total Democrats ... 60

Congressional Vote of New-York City.

Districts.		Votes.
IV.	Ben. Wood, Democrat	7832
	H. Walbridge, Union	4543
	Wood's majority	3288
V.	Fernando Wood	8112
	J. Duffy	3488
	Wood's majority	4624
VI.	Elijah Ward	6630
	F. A. Conkling	4611
	Orison Blunt	906
	Ward over Conkling	2119
VII.	J. W. Chanler	[illegible]
	Burr	[illegible]
	Chanler's majority	6418
VIII.	James Brooks	8914
	Elliot C. Cowdin	5168
	Brooks' majority	[illegible]
IX.	Anson Herrick	7115
	J. McLeod Murphy	3962
	Herrick's majority	3153

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED FROM NEW-YORK CITY, KINGS AND QUEENS COUNTIES.

Dists.
1. Henry G. Stebbins, Dem.
2. Martin Kalbfleisch, Dem.
3. Moses F. Odell, Dem.
4. Benjamin Wood, Dem.
5. Fernando Wood, Dem.
6. Elijah Ward, Dem.
7. John W. Chanler, Dem.
8. James Brooks, K. N. and Dem.
9. Anson Herrick, Dem.

Vote for Assembly.

District.
I. William Blvins, Union ... 922
Cornelius Flynn, Democrat ... 790
Majority for Flynn ... 868
II. Daniel Leamy, Democrat ... 2,972
Scattering ... 43
III. Theodore A. Ward, Union ... 1,064
George Loutrel, Democrat ... 2,468
Majority for Loutrel ... 1,404
IV. Thomas Mulligan, Union ... 1,082
William C. Gover, Democrta ... 3,629
Majority for Gover ... 2,647
V. John H. Brady, Union ... 1,389
L. H. Van Schaich, Union ... 411
Henry Rogers, Dem. ... 2,693
Majority for Rogers ... 1,404
VI. Jonn Fitch, Union ... 1,324
Julius Kom, Dem ... 3,376
Majority for Kom ... 2,052
VII. Thomas E. Stewart, Union ... 1,617
Edward V. Price, Union ... 533
Vincent C. King, Dem ... 2,489
Majority for King ... 872
VIII. Joseph L. Perley, Union ... 1,304
Thomas H. Hill, Dem ... 3,805
Majority for Hill ... 2,501
IX. H. C. Van Vorst, Union ... 1,584
Samuel C. Reed, Union ... 316
D. V. Freeman, Dem ... 2,655
Majority for Freeman ... 1,071
X. Sixt. L. Kapff, Union ... 1,242
D. M. O'Brien, Dem ... 3,045
Majority for O'Brien ... 1,803
XI. William E. Robinson, Union ... 1,693
Thomas A. Ledwith, Dem ... 3,495
Majority for Ledwith ... 1,802
(Second Election District of Twenty-second Ward is wanting.)
XII. James T. Maguire, Union ... 625
A. Smith, Dem ... 2,371
P. Bowen, Dem ... 2,356
Smith over Bowen ... 15
Smith over Maguire ... 1,746
XIII. Edmund Koch, Union ... 788
Edward Timpson, Union ... 498
Alexander Ward, Dem ... 3,228
Majority for Ward ... 2,440
XIV. P. Frankenheimer, Union ... 1,452
Robert C. Hutchings, Dem ... 2,634
Majority for Hutchings ... 1,182
(Third Election District of Eighteenth Ward wanting.)
XV. John H. White, Union ... 1,836
Gilbert C. Dean, Democrat ... 2,771
Majority for Dean ... 935
XVI. Denis McCabe, Union ... 1,367
Michael McCann, Dem ... 1,836
George Weir, Dem ... 432
Majority for McCann ... 460
XVII. Isaac B. Batchelder, Union ... 911
Thomas C. Fields, Democrat ... 2,049
Majority for Fields ... 1,138

Vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by Wards.

	1862.				1860.	
Wards.	Wadsworth, Union	Seymour, Dem	Tremain, Union	Jones, Dem	Lincoln	Fusion
I	218	1,282	219	1,281	504	1,442
II	196	249	196	249	223	408
III	178	434	180	432	285	570
IV	214	1,753	216	1,752	498	2,037
V	707	1,578	705	1,570	1,144	2,147
VI	209	2,152	208	2,150	397	2,827
VII	793	2,821	787	2,822	1,435	3,365
VIII	933	2,464	933	2,461	1,641	3,130
IX	2,076	3,040	2,080	3,033	2,944	3,956
X	841	2,007	843	2,002	1,463	2,192
XI	1,067	4,190	1,057	4,087	1,943	4,224
XII	898	2,102	898	2,003	991	2,068
XIII	752	2,149	756	2,148	1,347	2,351
XIV	397	2,315	410	2,296	748	2,830
XV	1,484	1,628	1,493	1,624	1,737	2,528
XVI	1,846	2,772	1,844	2,767	2,473	3,418
XVII	1,855	5,276	1,850	5,269	2,975	5,960
XVIII	1,803	3,321	1,789	3,332	2,130	4,242
XIX	1,134	2,643	1,135	2,643	1,180	1,852
XX	1,788	3,935	1,792	3,931	2,822	4,386
XXI	1,799	2,925	1,798	2,923	2,269	3,596
XXII	1,345	3,267	1,348	3,259	2,141	3,039
Total	22,523	54,283	22,537	54,134	33,290	62,572

Whole vote for Governor, 76,806; whole vote in 1860, 95,862; decrease, 19,056.
Majority for Seymour, 31,780; majority for Jones, 31,597.

KINGS COUNTY.

MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR.

SEYMOUR.

Wards.		Wards.	
I	161	XIV	748
II	637	XV	28
IV	120	XVI	524
V	772	XVII	73
VI	624	XVIII	148
VII	196	New-Utrecht	139
VIII	396	Flatbush	45
IX	816	Flatlands	23
X	542	New-Lotts	179
XII	825	Gravesend	49

Seymour's majority ... 7,035

WADSWORTH.

Wards.		Wards.	
III	214	XIX	29
XI	184		
XIII	120	Wadsworth's maj	547

Seymour over Wadsworth ... 6,488

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Ward.	Dist.	Kalbfleisch, D.	Wall, R.
VI—	1	533	184
	2	461	288
	3	408	245
VII—	1	289	154
	2	412	177
IX—	1	611	149
	2	176	97
	3	412	233
	4	216	80
X—	1	340	339
	2	405	162
	3	235	159
	4	414	234
	5	172	66
XII—	1	505	30
	2	530	67
XIV—	1	364	65
	2	267	144
	3	266	124
	4	185	124
XVI—	1	249	252
	2	313	226
	3	398	271
	4	380	125
XVII—	1	339	283
	2	287	274
XVIII—	1	230	101
	2	149	181
New Utrecht		238	95
Flatbush		169	123
Flatlands		72	82
New Lotts		328	149
Gravesend		111	61
Total		10,694	4,194

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The contest here was very close. Mr. HUMPHREY being personally popular with a vast majority of his constituents, many of whom, however, believed it to [illegible] duty to support Mr. ODELL, who in turn is [illegible] to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Ward.	Dist.	Odell, Dem.	Humphrey, Rep.
I—	1	240	225
	2	248	168
II—	1	138	49
	2	457	128
III—	1	290	249
	2	377	367
IV—	1	246	225
	2	348	261
	3	305	215
V—	1	336	66
	2	—	156
	3	322	224
	4	—	—
VII—	1	241	160
	2	401	284
	3	141	163
	4	139	172
XI—	1	264	240
	2	413	181
	3	252	268
	4	247	281
	5	290	437
	6	132	180
	7	267	336
XIII—	1	118	200
	2	283	325
	3	242	283
	4	254	276
XV—	1	285	254
	2	329	340
XIX—	1	—	—
	2	335	372
Total		7,910	7,248

ODELL's majority being 662, with the probability of it reaching 700.

COUNTY TICKET.

The entire Democratic County Ticket is elected. The list is here given:

County Treasurer—Thomas A. Gardiner.
Surrogate—Roswell C. Brainard.
District Attorney—Samuel D. Morris.
Coroner, (E. D.)—John Barrett.
Superintendent of Poor—William Bennett, James Fitzgerald.

The same is true of the

CITY TICKET.

Tax Collector—Edmund Briggs.
Tax Commissioner—Hugh O'Rorke.
Comptroller—Thomas H. Faron.
City Treasurer—Nathan B. Morse.
Auditor—James Lynch.

ALDERMEN.

The Democrats have carried a majority of the Aldermen elected in the evenly numbered wards. The table stands, of those newly elected, 9 out of 10. The old Board stood 10 Democrats to 9 Republicans. It now stands 11 Democrats to 8 Republicans. The following are the names of the Aldermen elected.

Wards.	Wards.
I—Whitney, Dem.	X—Nodyne, Rep.
II—D. McLaughlin, Dem	XII—O'Keefe, Dem.
IV—Newman, Dem.	XIV—Brady, Dem.
VI—Murphy, Dem.	XVI—Carels, Dem.
VIII—Tallmadge, Dem.	XVIII—Kalbfleisch, Dem.

Assembly Returns.

The returns, as indicated this morning, change the result as announced in our first edition.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John Paulding, Dem ... 2,533
Phil. S. Crooke, Rep ... 1,730
Paulding's majority ... 803

SECOND DISTRICT.

B. Hughes, Dem ... 1,742 | H. A. Bowen, Rep ... 858
E. O. Perrin, Dem ... 1,081 | M. D. Moore, Ind ... 272
Hughes' majority over Bowen ... 884

THIRD DISTRICT.

Samuel E. Johnson, Dem ... 2,288
Wm. M. Thomas, Rep ... 1,782
Johnson's majority ... 506

FOURTH DISTRICT.

James Darcy, Dem ... 2,457
Peter Graham, Rep ... 1,524
Darcy's majority ... 933

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Theophilus Callicot, Dem ... 3,088
Charles L. Benedict, Rep ... 2,573
Callicot's majority ... 515

SIXTH DISTRICT.

H. C. Boswell, Dem ... —
S. T. Maddox, Rep ... —

The entire vote is not counted; at present Boswell has about 300 majority.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Charles P. Leslie ... 2,385
Edgar McMullen ... 2,228
Leslie's Majority ... 157

The Election Excitement in the City Yesterday.

We give this paragraph the above heading simply because everybody—that is, everybody out of the City,—would naturally conclude that after the character the returns presented yesterday, great excitement would exist on the following day. There was nothing of that nature visible. Mozart Hall, the self-made political home of the WOODS, was, during day and evening, as hermetically sealed as patent lock could make it. There were, to be sure, a number of needy middle-aged men loitering about the door, as if they expected it to be opened by a gentleman seldom seen but generally known as Fulfillment-of-Promises—politically made. They were disappointed during the day, and also at night,—for they were there again in the evening, and the doors were as firmly locked as before. The only opinion expressed, being that it was probable that the returns from the "rural districts" had rendered the result doubtful, and that therefore the leaders were not sure as to the manner in which they could afford to meet their most active and effective constituents.

At THORP'S, the scene was in many respects the opposite of that presented at the closed doors of Mozart. There, during the day, were no politicians to be seen. They had been out too late the night previous to appear to much advantage during the day, and consequently they were not there. Last night, however, there were a few in the saloons, but none of any note. Those who had risked their money on the election of SEYMOUR, were anxious to have the money turned over, and generally were willing to "pay the wine." Those who had taken the risk on a belief in his ultimate defeat were not so anxious for a settlement—they preferred waiting for the official returns, until they could hear authoritatively from the rural districts, and consequently there was very little done. Elsewhere the feeling was about the same. The Republican and Union places of meeting were illuminated as usual, but Tammany Hall was in darkness. The old War Horse was quietly munching his oats at home, as was supposed, and RYNDERS was looking anxiously after "the gentleman who held the stakes on the result." The whereabouts of even JOHN VAN BUREN was not known. In fact, at Tammany and the Pewter Mug, all was calmness—everything serene. Among the more respectable class of citizens, there was nothing joyous; and still there was an expression of countenance which spoke more plainly than words, "Don't give up the ship."

At the various newspaper offices last evening there were not the crowds present who had gathered and were so enthusiastic on the night following the election. And still there were many quiet yet earnest inquiries as to whether the later returns furnished any additional ground of hope. What hope figures afford will be found elsewhere. As soon as the official returns can be procured they will appear in the NEW-YORK TIMES.

Scenes at the Republican Headquarters.

At the Republican headquarters corner Twenty-third-street and Broadway, a number of Unionists assembled last evening and canvassed the prospects as to the future of what is now the Opposition Party of this State. Many were still inclined to the idea that the Democratic majority in the State would not at the outside exceed three thousand, and that the sober second thought of the people would, by the time the next election takes place, put that party again in a minority. Here and there was a sanguine Republican who "wouldn't give it up yet," and whose belief that the *official* canvass would turn the scale in favor of WADSWORTH was boldly expressed. The great majority, however, had no such lingering hope, but expressed their firm determination to work more earnestly than ever for the cause in future. They seemed by no means dispirited at the result, although they owned up to a defeat with a good grace. The large transparency in front of the building, containing the names of all the State officers, was lighted up as usual, much to the surprise of passers-by, who stopped and questioned each other as to the cause of the illumination, and wondered if any later and more favorable news had been received to justify it. At various points on Broadway the large banners that have for some time past attracted attention, were still hung across the street, probably to inform the citizens as to the correct spelling of the names of the defeated.

[Acknowledgment.]

The Press of this City are under much obligation to the Branch City line of the American Telegraph Company for gratuitously keeping their wires open during Tuesday night, and for the prompt transmission to the Associated Press Agency of election returns.

THE STATE.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPHIC RETURNS.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The returns in Clinton County so far give Seymour about 500 majority.

The whole Democratic ticket in the County is elected.

Lemuel Stetson, Republican, for the Assembly, is defeated; George Adgate, the Democratic candidate, having 300 majority.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Richmond County gives 1,250 majority for Seymour.

Henry G. Stebbins, Democrat, for Congress, has about the same majority.

Theodore Frean, Democrat, for Assemblyman, is elected by a large majority.

The whole Democratic ticket in the county is elected.

Westchester County—This County will probably give 2,200 majority for Seymour.

Radford, Democrat for Congress, will probably have 1,200 majority.

Fourth District—But few returns have been received from this district. Anson G. Conger, the Republican candidate, is probably elected by a small majority.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday Nov. 5.

Twenty-fourth Congressional District—Cayuga County gives 2,400 majority for Pomeroy, Republican, for Congress. Wayne County gives Pomeroy 1,000 majority. Seneca County gives Hadley, the Democratic candidate, 900 majority. Pomeroy's majority in the district is 2,500.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Returns from nearly all the towns in Oswego County show about 2,400 majority for Wadsworth.

H. W. Loomis and Harvey Palmer, Republicans, are elected to the Assembly.

Col. De Witt C. Littlejohn, Rep., for Congress, has probably 4,000 majority in the District.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Full returns from Saratoga County give Wadsworth 563 majority.

Marvin, for Congress, has 687 majority.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Schoharie County complete, without the town of Jefferson, the vote of which is about even, gives Seymour 2,390 majority.

Radford, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Westchester District, by 600.

The *Atlas and Argus* figures, up to 10 o'clock tonight, give Seymour 11,915 majority in the State. Its estimates are low; those of the State Committee showing about 17,000 majority. There seems no reason to believe that any candidate on the Democratic State ticket is defeated.

[This does not agree with our latest corrections by telegraph.—ED. TIMES.]

Albany County (five towns estimated) gives 2,475 majority for Seymour.

Erastus Corning, in this Congressional District, gets 5,000 majority.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Chautauque County, complete, gives Wadsworth 3,500 majority. The Union candidates for Congress and County officers are all elected.

OGDENSBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Twenty-two towns and two districts in St. Lawrence County give Wadsworth 5,407 majority, which will be increased to over 5,800.

Franklin County gives about 125 majority for Wadsworth.

Clinton County gives 525 majority for Seymour.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The majority for Seymour in Dutchess County is 281. The majority for Nelson, for Congress, is 468.

First Assembly District—Majority for Luther S. Dutcher, Dem., 48. Second Assembly District—Majority for J. C. Doughty, Dem., 207.

CORNING, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Steuben County—Twenty-five towns give Wadsworth 1,779 majority. Eight towns to hear from will increase it slightly.

Allegany County will probably give Wadsworth 3,500 majority.

DUNKIRK, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Cautauqua County is estimated at 3,000 majority for Wadsworth.

Fenton, Rep., is reëlected to Congress.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Wadsworth, 35 majority; Hathaway, Dem., for Congress, has 375 majority in the county, but Van Valkenburgh, the Republican candidate, is elected in the District.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The *Atlas and Argus'* Assembly figures give the Democrats 57, Republicans 56, and 15 to hear from. The Democrats have 17 Congressmen, and the Republicans 14; Republican loss, 9.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The official vote shows Seymour's majority in this city, 228, which is a Democratic gain of 854. The County of Onondaga gives Wadsworth 1,554 majority, a Democratic gain of 3,198 over last year.

UTICA, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Madison County, complete, gives Wadsworth 2,288 majority.

THE NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

The Democratic Ticket Elected by Ten Thousand Majority—The Congressional Delegation, One Republican, Four Democrats.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 5,
1 o'clock P. M.

Parker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is undoubtedly elected by some 10,000 majority—a Democratic gain of some 19,000 over the last Governor's vote.

The following Congressmen are elected:
First District—Starr, Republican.
Second District—Middleton, Democrat.
Third District—Steele, Democrat.
Fourth District—Rogers, Democrat.
Fifth District—Perry, Democrat.

Both branches of the State Legislature are largely Democratic.

Monmouth County gives Parker 1,400 majority.

Burlington County gives Ward, Republican, for Governor, 400 majority.

Mercer County gives Parker 200 majority.

Middleton's majority in the Second Congressional District is between 700 and 800.

In the First Congressional District the Republicans hold their own pretty well.

In the Fourth Congressional District, Rogers, Democrat, is elected.

Perry's majority, Democrat, for Congress, in the in the Fifth Congressional District, is 2,000.

Morris County complete—Parker's majority, 413.

Somerset County complete—Parker's majority, 704.

Monmouth County—Parker's estimated majority, about 500.

Atlantic County gives Ward, Republican, for Governor, 16 majority.

Mercer County gives Parker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 200 majority. Middleton, Democrat for, Congress, has also 200 majority. Scudder, Democrat, for State Senator, 200 majority. The whole Democratic County ticket is elected. To the Assembly, one Democrat and two Republicans are elected.

Hunterdon County gives 1,600 majority for Parker. All the returns show large Democratic gains.

Parker's majority for Governor will probably reach 8,000.

In the Second Congressional District, Middleton, Democrat, is elected.

In the Third Congressional District, Steele, Democrat, has 3,000 majority.

In the Fifth Congressional District, Perry, Democrat, is elected.

The Legislature will be largely Democratic—both branches of it—thus securing the election of a Democratic United States Senator.

In the First Congressional District, John F. Starr, Republican, is elected by 558 majority.

BURLINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Burlington County gives Parker, for Governor, 92 majority.

Middleton, Dem., for Congress, has 120 majority.

The Election in Hudson County.

Hudson County, N. J., has given JOEL PARKER, (dem.,) for Governor, a majority of 2,599, and NEHEMIAH PERRY, (dem.,) for Congress, 1,967.

WRIGHT'S (Dem.) majority over OLDEN, (Republican and American,) in 1859, was 595. Democratic gain in the County, 1,004. The following is the vote by wards and towns:

	Governor.		Congress.	
Wardsand Towns.	Parker.	Ward.	Perry.	Bradl'y
Jersey City, 1st Ward	397	245	352	297
Jersey City, 2d Ward	450	157	416	187
Jersey City, 3d Ward	360	332	309	383
Jersey City, 4th Ward	379	251	338	293
Jersey City, 5th Ward	394	173	361	204
Jersey City, 6th Ward	348	45	326	65
Hudson City	565	225	497	233
Weehawken	15	12	15	12
North Bergen	197	56	197	27
Union	280	52	235	57
West Hoboken	167	74	164	74
South Bergen	354	290	335	308
Bayone	74	109	70	112
Total	4728	2314	4346	2555
Majorities in Harrison	185		178	
Total majorities	2599		1969	

The County Ticket, all Democrats, were elected by the following majorities:

State Senator—Theodore F. Randolph, no opposition ... 6,632
Assembly—1st District—James Lynch ... 124
Assembly—2d District—George McLoughlin ... 297
Assembly—3d District—John B. Perry ... 293
Assembly—4th District—Joshua J. Benson ... 275
Assembly—5th District—Josiah Conley ... 263
Assembly—6th District—Garret D. Van Riper ... 307
Sheriff—Barnard McAnally ... 978

Coroners elected—Dennis Farrell, F. W. Bohnstedt and James Donnelly.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Gov. Andrew Elected by 20,000 Majority.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Returns from 255 towns give JOHN A. ANDREW for Governor, 67,447, Brig.-Gen. Devens in the same towns has 48,380. ANDREW'S majority in the State will be about 20,000.

SENATE.

Thirty-four Republicans are elected and six People's Union men.

HOUSE.

One hundred and seventy-nine Republicans and thirty-four People's Union men are elected.

Twenty-seven towns are yet to be heard from.

THE RESULT IN INDIANA.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

	Rep. Union.	Democrat.
First District	Johnson. 9,583	Law. 11,963
Majority for Law, 2,380.		
Second District	May. 6,211	Cravens. 10,911
Majority for Cravens, 4,700.		
Third District	Dunn. 10,144	Harrington. 11,524
Majority for Harrington, 1,380.		
Fourth District	Gavin. 7,992	Holman. 10,926
Majority for Holman, 2,934.		
Fifth District	Julian. 9,272	Johnson. 7,414
Majority for Julian, 1,858.		
Sixth District	Dumont. 12,525	Conduitt 11,654
Majority for Dumont, 871.		
Seventh District	Scott. 10,036	Voorhees. 12,517
Majority for Voorhees, 2,481.		
Eighth District	Orth. 12,005	Pettit. 11,181
Majority for Orth, 824.		
Ninth District	Colfax. 14,775	Turple. 14,546
Majority for Colfax, 229.		
Tenth District	Mitchell. 11,977	Edgerton. 12,353
Majority for Edgerton, 436.		
Eleventh District	Shanks. 12,219	McDowell. 13,412
Majority for McDowell, 923.		

THE ILLINOIS ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The returns thus far from the State indicate that the following Congressmen are elected:

First District—Arnold, Republican.
Second District—Washburn, Republican.
Third District—Farnsworth, Republican.
Fourth District—Doubtful.
Fifth District—Lovejoy, Republican.
Sixth District—Norton, Republican.
Seventh District—Doubtful.
Eighth District—Stewart, Democrat.
Ninth District—Ross, Democrat.
Tenth District—Knapp, Democrat.
Eleventh District—Robinson, Democrat.
Twelfth District—Morrison, Democrat.
Thirteenth District—Allen, Democrat.

The vote on the candidate at large for Congress will be close, but Ingersoll, War Democrat, is probably elected.

Harris, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Fourth District.

From later returns, the Republicans concede the election of James C. Allen, Democratic candidate at large.

There is nothing from the Seventh District.

THE DELAWARE ELECTION.

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, Nov. 5.

New Castle County gives a Union majority of 583.

Kent County gives 480 Democratic majority.

Sussex County has not yet been heard from.

Cannon, Union, for Governor, is elected certain.

The Legislature is still in doubt.

The following are the returns for Congress:

Counties.	Fisher, Union.	Temple, Democrat.
Newcastle	3448	2908
Kent	—	448 majority.
Sussex	—	83 majority.

Fisher's majority in the State is 9. Cannon, for Governor, runs ahead of his ticket, and will have near 100 majority.

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The democrats have elected two members of Congress, Messrs. BROWN and ELDRIDGE. The Republicans have elected Messrs. SLOAN, COBB, and HANCHITT. One district is yet in doubt. All the Democratic Assembly are elected from the city of Milwaukie. The Democrats have gained largely in some parts of the State.

THE MINNESOTA ELECTION.

ST. PAUL, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The City of St. Paul, Ramsey County, gives Collen, Democrat, for Congress, 500 majority; Wabashaw County gives Donnelly, Republican, 500 majority; Goodhue gives Donnelly 500 majority. The result is uncertain. Returns come in slowly.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Radical Emancipation Ticket in the country is undoubtedly elected. The vote in the First Congressional District is very close, and cannot be decided till the army is heard from. Blair's friends claim his election, but the Radicals say the vote in the army will elect Knox.

In the Second District, Blair, Radical, is undoubtedly elected by a handsome majority. Returns from the interior are meagre, but the Emancipation ticket is probably elected.

KANSAS ELECTION.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Scattering returns from this State indicate the election of the entire Republican State ticket. Wilder, Republican, for Congress, is probably elected over Parrott, Union, and Matthias, Democrat.

SOME PUMPKINS.—In the olden days, when animal life reached such remarkable development, it is perhaps fair to infer that vegetables also attained considerable size. Could we stumble on fossil potatos in any of the great hills of earth we might, perchance, find one that would put all Megatheriums, Mastodons, Saurians and such other small relics of antediluvianism to the blush. But we question whether even the pumpkins of Paradise quite equaled some specimens Mr. JUDD has on exhibition in his *American Agriculturist* office. Nature asks us to believe that six pumpkins, weighing in the aggregate three hundred and ninety-three pounds, grew on one vine; then having swallowed these pumpkins she shows us four more weighing 301 pounds, the product of one vine; then two, which weigh 430 pounds; then one that weighs on its own account some 300 pounds; and, finally, A LITTER OF FORTY-TWO YOUNG YELLOW-FACED INNOCENTS—THE ISSUE OF ONE PARENT STEM—WEIGHING IN THE AGGREGATE TWELVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE AND A-HALF POUNDS! There's a garden scene for you.

Think of it. Two brother pumpkins weighing more than 200 pounds apiece. What a destiny they are capable of! We might send them to Congress—they would much better represent the North than the brothers Ben and Fernandy can, and if they did no good, could at least do no harm.

Or getting a monster mortar—or a huge rifled cucumber—we could bombard the South with them. Pumpkins would be quite as effectual to hurl at enemies beyond our reach as proclamations.

It is idle to ever apprehend famine with such vegetable resources as these at hand. One such pumpkin would make pies for all New-England, and the surplus feed an army. A Cinderella's couch, built from a pumpkin of this pattern, would be as large as an omnibus, and the mice that would draw it must needs be as large as mules. The Pumpkin Eating Peter, of the nursery rhyme, could very well keep a seraglio in such a pumpkin shell—let alone a single wife.

We can go the solitary pumpkins of phenomenal size well enough. They very probably are either bloated bachelors or else the heads of families—Aldermen of Democratic Wards in Pumpkindom and future candidates for the Mayoralty, perhaps. But the family of forty-two, all Gogs and Magogs at the breast, so to speak—weighing in their entirety twelve hundred and odd pounds—these exercise our faith in Nature and Mr. JUDD pretty strongly; and, if such a thought were admissible, would tempt us to doubt the honesty of one or the other—or both. Think of it. The old simile of fruitful as a vine fails, and only pumpkin vine, specified, can express how far fruitfulness can go. But the husbandman may learn a pregnant lesson; for had he been hasty to cut down the vine that cumbereth—or cu-cumbereth—the earth, this had not arrived at maturity. Mr. JUDD's office is certainly worth a visit—if only to see to what favors pumpkins may come at last.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day an one o'clock. Hon. TOWNSEND HARRIS, late Minister to Japan, will be present, and be introduced to the Chamber.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX AGAIN.—What's in a name? And yet so fierce is the discussion going on as to whether KNOX, the hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, is descended from old Revolutionary Gen. KNOX, that we feel inclined to add a word also. The present KNOX is a revolutionist in Hats, and his Fall styles are sufficient to overthrow thrones, if beauty and grace can turn rebellious. KNOX and Hats are synonymous.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron,—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A LECTURE ON PHRENOLOGY TO-NIGHT—In Paterson, N. J., by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS. Private examinations to-day at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Star of the South, from Port Royal—Capt. J. Conyell, A. Q. M.; Capt. Flynn, Adjt. Fuller, Surgeon Ramsay, Assistant-Surgeon Tuck, Lieut. E. Mery, Lieut. Cole, Sergt. Doolittle, G. H. Osborne, W. S. Crane, of the New-York Press; Mr. Kidd, John Franz, M. Pollitzer, Mr. Fitch, Mr. Williams, S. Smedley, Mr. Chase, Mr. Smith, J. A. Marcus, L. J. Marcus, F. M. Miller, Jerome Kidder, Luke Hillard, Mr. Smedly, J. J. Hinman, Samuel Cooley, Robert Holiday, Mr. Harney, D. Douglis, Albert Andrews, Mr. Cleek, Mr. Lilly, Theo. Lilly, Alonso Lilly, and 31 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 35 | Sun sets.... 4 53 | Moon rises... 3 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 11 | Gov. Island. 7 40 | Hell Gate.... 9 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5.

Cleared.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships Leona, Williams, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Chancellor, Lisson, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Ann Eliza, (Br.,) Davison, Liverpool, J. F. Whitney & Co.; C. Grinnell, Spencer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Gov. Langdon, Stone, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Houston, Shaw, Washington, D. C., Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Anna, Lindsley, Baltimore, Simes, Chase & Co.; Faustina, Avery, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Indian Belle, Partridge, Elizabethport, master.

Brigs J. H. Kennedy, Geyer, Ellsworth, Yates & Porterfield; A. Horta, Orcutt, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Princess Royal, Newbold, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Acme, (Br.,) Healy, Gloucester, Boyd & Hincken; Annandale, Tilden, Camden; C. C. Billings, Wasson, Point-a-Petre, T. H. Sanford.

Schooners Richard Hill, Smith, Fall River; W. H. Steele, Hull, Providence, W. D. Mangum; Island Belle, Butler, Newport, master; E. W. Benton, Taylor, Philadelphia, T. G. Benton's Sons; Ocean Star, Ham, Portsmouth, N. H., W. S. Brown & Co.; John Snow, Snow, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Boundbrook, Emery, Reckland, Metcalf & Duncan; Haze, Burton, Providence; Anna, (Br.,) Lent, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; R. B. Smith, De Waters, Beaufort, Van Brunt & Slaght; Benj. English, Hathaway, Newport, John R. Dow; Cinderella, Stevens, Provincetown, Crowell & Paine; Jona Smith, Pierson, Washington; Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven; M. G. Audenreil, Hewitt, Philadelphia.

Sloop Antecedent, Sheffield, South Amboy.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Florida, L. C. Sartori commander, Port Royal 4 ds. She brings 40 prisoners, taken from prize vessels, lately captured, and the sick from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, from Port Royal to U. S. Quartermaster. D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer City of Bath, Snow, Boston 36 hours, in ballast to master.

Steamer Fire Brick, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer ——, (new,) Mystic 16 hours, to J. D. Fish. Was towed to this port by steamtug L. Boardman.

Ship Great Western, Furber, Liverpool Oct. 2, with mdse. and 169 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Oct. 18, John Shivick and "Josey Sosey," fell from the mizzentopgallant-yard overboard, and both were lost. Oct. 25, lat. 45, lon. 49 20, spoke a ship bound E., understood Jacob A. Stamler. Oct. 26, lat. 45 3, lon. 50 30, picked up two boats, painted black above and white bottoms. They were bottom up, and had been but a short time in the water.

Ship London, Hurlbut, London and Isle of Wight Oct. 5, with mdse. and 15 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. In lat. 47, lon. 48 10, passed an iceberg.

Ship Albert Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool Sept. 27, with coal and 25 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell.

Ship Montmorenci, (of Boston,) ——, Key West 7 ds., in ballast to Wm. A. Sale & Co.

Ship Lammergier, (Br., of Belfast,) Wilson, Belfast Sept. 24, in ballast to Jackson & Neill.

Ship Compromise, Caulkins, Liverpool Sept. 25, with mdse. and 27 passengers to Zerega & Co.

Ship Stephen Crowell, Burgess, Londonderry 32 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Electric, (Ham.,) Junge, Hamburg 43 ds., with mdse. and 213 passengers to E. Sloman & Edye.

Ship Princess Royal, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Liverpool 32 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Panther, Collins, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Jeannette, Manchester, New-Bedford 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Corra Linn, Luce, Glasgow 38 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham.

Bark Jessie Coffin, (Br., of Shelburn, N. S.,) Coffin, Barington, N. S., 11 ds., in ballast to order. Had heavy westerly weather most of the passage.

Bark Frenndschaft, (Mecklg.,) Muller, Newcastle 55 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Favorit, (Norw.,) Olsen, Southampton 46 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Bark Garibaldi, (Norw.,) Rowland, Stevnger, Norway 36 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Eleanor, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Cremer, Dublin 37 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Mary Baker, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Vickerly, Londonderry 36 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Augusta, (Norw.,) Hassel, Bordeaux 35 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Jane Doull, (Br., of Pictou, N. S.,) Paige, Grand Turk, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to McColl & Frith.

Bark Petroslava, (Aus.,) Mendich, Dublin 45 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Bark Eva, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Fleetwood 40 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Renshaw, (of Bangor,) Pierce, Malaga 37 ds., passed Gibraltar Sept. 29, with fruit, &c., to James E. Ward & Co. Has had some very heavy weather; lost foremast-head.

Brig Hebe, (Br., of P. E. Island,) Campbell, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to Arkell & Hurst.

Brig Julia, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Bradshaw, Salt Cay, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Chanticleer, (Br., of London,) Hannaford, Bahia Oct. 12, in ballast to Howland & Aspinwall.

Brig Flying Eagle, Treworgy, Malaga Sept. 24, and Gibraltar Sept. 27, with fruit to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Northern Light, (Br.,) Ganion, Providence 3 ds., in ballast to B. F. Small.

Brig Vanquisher, (Br., of Sunderland,) Casson, Dublin 41 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Ocean Spray, (Br., of Wexford,) Kehoe, New-Ross 40 ds., in ballast to M. H. Powers.

Brig Roamer, Newell, New-Haven 2 ds.

BELOW—Bremen bark Ottillie, from Bremen; also 1 ship, unknown.

SAILED—Steam transport Josephine, Washington.

WIND—Sunset, S.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

DRAWING DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 368, OCT. 29, 1862.

25, 29, 40, drew	$30,000
14, 20, 73, drew	10,000
31, 59, 77, drew	7,000
34, 63, 78, drew	5,167
14, 25, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 73, 77, drew	1,000
20, 59, 77, drew	1,000
31, 59, 78, drew	1,000
31, 63, 78, drew	1,000
34, 46, 63, drew	1,000
14, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 77, drew	1,000
25, 29, 59, drew	1,000
25, 29, 31, drew	1,000
25, 29, 78, drew	1,000
25, 29, 63, drew	1,000
25, 29, 34, drew	1,000
25, 29, 46, drew	1,000
25, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 77, drew	1,000
25, 40, 59, drew	1,000
25, 31, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 78, drew	1,000
25, 40, 63, drew	1,000
25, 34, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 20, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 77, drew	1,000
14, 40, 59, drew	1,000
14, 31, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 78, drew	1,000
14, 40, 63, drew	1,000
14, 34, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 73, 77, drew	

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $600 each; 20 prizes of $500 each, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $475,225.

For information or circulars, address
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.